THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIV—NO. 2. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE DEATH OF DICKENS.

The Services at Westminster

The Sermon of Dean Stanley.

Grant's Fourth of July.

The "Red Stockings" at Home.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

CHARLES DICKENS.

Sermon of Dean Stanley at Westminster Abbey on the Life and Works of the Novelist.

From the London Times, June 20.

The announcement in our impression of Wednesday that Dean Stanley intended to make "Charles Dickens and His Works" the subject of his sermon in Westminster Abbey, on Sunday, brought together, as might be expected, a very large congregation to the afternoon service, yesterday, and some time before 3 o'clock the choir and transepts were filled to overflowing, as well as the seats in the sacrarium. The service (which was Farrant, in G minor), had nothing remarkable about it. At the end of the Third Collect, the Dean was conducted to the pulpit, and took his text from the gospel of the day, the parable of the rich man and Lazarus, which, he observed, was most appropriate to the occasion, and chimed in admirably with the service performed within those walls on Tuesday—the funeral of "that gifted being who for years had delighted and instructed the generation to which he belonged." He showed that the story of Dives and Lazarus formed something more than an ordinary "parable," and that, in spite of both the one and the other being "as purely imaginary beings as 'Hamlet' and 'Shylock,'" it was a "tale of real life, so real that we can hardly believe it to be fiction, and not an actual history." The Bible, then, urged the preacher, sanctions this mode of teaching, which has been in a special sense God's gift to our own age. "In various ages," he continued, "this gift has assumed various forms, the divine flame of poetry, the far-reaching page of science, the searching analysis of philosophy, the glorious page of history, the stirring eloquence of preacher or orator, the grave address of moralist or divine—all these we have had in ages past, and to some extent we have them still; but no age has developed like this the gift of speaking in parables, of teaching by fiction." "Poetry," he continued, "may kindle a loftier fire, the drama may rive" "the attention more firmly, science may open a wider horizon, and philosophy may touch a deeper spring, but no works are so persuasive, enter so many houses, or attract so many readers, as the romance or novel of modern times." And in proportion as the good novel is the best, so is the bad novel the worst, of instructors; and the work of the successful novelist, if pure in style, elevating in thought and true in its sentiment, is the best of blessings to the Christian home, which the bad writer would debase and defile. In the writings of Charles Dickens it is clearly shown that "it is possible to move both old and young to laughter without the use of a single expression which could defile the purest or shock the most sensitive;" he taught a lesson to the world that it is possible to jest without the introduction of depraving scenes or the use of unseemly and filthy jokes. "So thought and so wrote not only the genial and loving humorist whom we mourn, but Walter Scott, and Jane Austen, and Elizabeth Gaskell, and William Thackeray." But, he urged, there was something even higher than this to be learned in the writings of Charles Dickens, and which it was well to speak of in the house of God and beside that new-made grave. "In that long series of stirring tales, now closed, there was a palpably serious truth—might he not say a Christian and Evangelical truth?—of which we all needed much to be reminded, and of which in his own way he was the special teacher. In spite of the Oriental imagery with which it is surrounded, the Gospel tells us, and the departed writer did but re-echo the truth, that the rich man and Lazarus lived very near and close to each other; he showed us, in his own dramatic and sympathetic manner, how close that lesson lay at the gates of the upper and wealthier classes of modern English society in this age of wide-spread civilization and luxury. The Poor Man had but one name given to him in the parable, but in the writings of Charles Dickens he bore many names and wore many forms; now coming to us in the type of the forlorn outcast, now in that of the workhouse child struggling towards the good amid an atmosphere of cruelty, injustice, and vice. "We have need, then," he continued, "of such a teacher to remind us of one great lesson of life, the duty of sympathy with the poor and the weak, with the absent and with those who cannot speak for themseves. And it is because this susceptibility, this gift of sympathy is so rare, that we ought to value it highly where we meet it, and to reckon it as a gift from God." "As the rich man was made to see and to feel Lazarus at his gate, so our departed instructor taught us to realize as brought into very near contract with ourselves the suffering inmates of the workhouse, the neglected children in the dens and dark corners of the streets of our great cities, the starved and ill-used boy in remote schools far from the observation of the world at large. All of these must have felt that a new ray of sunshine was poured by his writings on their dark existence, and a new interest awakened outside in their forlorn and desolate lot. In him an unknown friend pleaded their cause with a voice which rang through the palaces of the rich and great, as well as through the cottages of the poor; and by him these gaunt figures and strange faces, though in a slightly exaggerated form, were made to stand and speak face to face with those who up to the time had doubted their existence." And, further, the same faithful hand which thus depicted the sufferings of the poor man, drew also pictures of that unselfish kindness, that kindly patience, that tender thoughtfulness, that sympathy for the weak and helpless which often underlie a rough exterior. "When the little work-house boy wins his way, pure and undefiled, through the mazes of wickedness into a happy home, when the little orphan girl brings thoughts of Heaven into the hearts of all around her, and as if the very gift of God to those whose desolate life she cheers, there is a lesson taught which none can read and learn without being the better for it. In fact, he labored to tell us the old, old story, that even in the very worst and most hardened of mankind, there is some soft and tender point, and, what is more, a soul worth being touched and reached and rescued and regenerated. He helped to blot out the hard line which too often severs class from class, and made Englishmen feel more as one family than they had felt before. Therefore it was felt that he had not lived in vain, or been laid in vain here in this sacred house, which is the home and the heart of the English nation." The Dean then read the following extract from Mr. Dickens' will, dated May 12, 1869, which will be new to the public, and will be read with a thrill of interest and satisfaction:—

"I direct that my name be inscribed in plain English letters on my tomb. I enjoin my friends on no account to make me the subject of any monument, memorial, or testimonial whatever. I rest my claims to the remembrance of my country upon my published works, and the remembrance of my friends upon their experience of me in addition thereto. I commit my soul to the mercy of God, through our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and I exhort my dear children to try to guide themselves by the teachings of the New Testament in its broad spirit, and to put no faith in any man's narrow construction of its letter." "In that simple but sufficient faith," concluded the Dean, "Charles Dickens lived and died. In that faith he would have you all live and die also; and if any of you have learnt from his works the eternal value of generosity, purity, kindness, and unselfishness, and to carry them out in action, those are the best monuments, memorials, and testimonials which you, his fellow-countrymen, can raise to his memory."

The sermon was listened to with breathless attention by that portion of the congregation who, fortunately, had seats in the Sacrarium and under the Lectern, but very little of it could have reached the mass of the congregation in the choir and transepts. The Dean was laboring under a severe cold, and it was evidently only with the greatest difficulty that he was able to deliver his sermon at all. The sermon was followed by Handel's well-known and magnificent anthem from the Book of Job, chapter twenty-nine, "When the ear heard me, then it blessed me; and when the eye saw me, it gave witness unto me." Among the congregation present were several members of both Houses of Parliament, some dignitaries of the Church, and a host of literary celebrities, among whom Mr. Tennyson attracted considerable attention as he sat in the centre of the Sacrarium.

The House at Gadshill.

From the London Daily News, June 21.

A proposal has been started at Rochester—probably consequent upon the reported early sale of the Gadshill house and grounds—having for its object the purchase and preservation of Charles Dickens' favorite abiding place as a national memento of this popular author. It is suggested that the house should be retained by Mr. Dickens' family for a term, to be named by themselves, at the expiration of which, with their consent, the place will merge in trustees. Dickens passed the morning and afternoon of his last day on earth in the chalet, presented to him by a few Swiss admirers two years since, which is erected in the shrubbery opposite his residence, and approached by a tunnel underneath the turnpike road. The chalet, embosomed in the foliage of some very fine trees, stands upon an eminence commanding a magnificent view of the mouth of the Thames and the opposite coast of Essex. It was a favorite retreat of Dickens.

Dickens as a Pedestrian.

From the Cheltenham (Eng.) Gazette, June 16.

At one time of his life Mr. Dickens was a great pedestrian. That he was a great walker was borne witness to by much that he wrote. In the wanderings of Little Nelly and her grandfather Mr. Dickens' own experiences crop up. The *Punch* and *Judy* men and the scene in the inn are manifestly photographs of people the author had met and of places where he had been. The same may be said of the account of David Copperfield's journey on foot from London to Kent, and the inimitable paper on "Tramps," which we are never tired of reading, could have been written by no man who had not had opportunities of closely studying the bagging fraternity, their habits, and modes of expression. Indeed, scattered through his works are scenes and allusions that bespeak the practice of pedestrianism, if not of humbler modes of travelling. It is hard to believe that the description of the journey in that night wagon in "The Old Curiosity Shop," and the morning picture, the passengers cheerless, cold, ugly, and discontented, with three months' growth of hair in one night, was not a realistic sketch that grew out of Mr. Dickens' own personal experience.

His Name in France.

From the London News, June 21.

M. Louis Blanc contributes an article on Dickens to the Paris *Rappel*, in which he specially refers to the light estimation in which cosmopolitan France holds her national celebrities, and contrasts it with the patriotic admiration Englishmen display for their fellow-countrymen who have become distinguished. Citing a criticism on Charles Dickens from a London paper, in which expression is given to this admiration, he says that, although other papers have spoken in more sober language, the general tone has been marked by the same exaggeration. M. Louis Blanc considers "that Mr. Dickens was a humorist with less originality than Shakspeare, less sensibility than Cervantes, less depth than Jean Paul, and less *bonhomie* than Sterne. He did not, M. Louis Blanc thinks, regard the vices he deserves quite seriously enough, and weakened the moral effect of his pictures by the comic coloring given to them. The influence of his novels was, however, highly salutary on the whole, and in his writings he always respected himself and respected his readers, while the sanctity of the domestic hearth never had a more reverential painter or a more charming apostle."

THE RED STOCKINGS AT HOME.

Results of the Tour—Handsome Acknowledgment of their One Defeat.

The Cincinnati *Times* of the 30th ult. says:—A motley and incongruous assembly of humanity gathered about the Plum street depot last evening, and when the seething, snorting iron horse screeched his arrival, there arose on the heated night air shrill shouts of welcome from the throats of hundreds of urchins, mercifully tempered with the basso hurras of the more matured patrons and friends of the national game.

The crowd and the shouts were incidental to the arrival home of the famous Cincinnati baseball club—more generally known as the Red Stockings—from their Eastern tour. Their appearance seemed to indicate the skirmish had been pretty warm, but that they had accomplished their work. George Wright, Allison, and McVey were not in the best possible condition, while the remainder of the party were suffering from fatigue.

In reply to the welcoming remarks of Mr. Bonte, President Champion referred to the victory of the Atlantics, and generously said:—

The umpiring was as fair as I have ever seen anywhere, and we have not the least complaint to make in that respect about any Eastern city we visited. When we won a game, we tried to do it with the ball and the bat, and not by any technicality, and when we lost, we lost in the same way, fairly and squarely. In the game which we lost, we were met and fairly beaten in every respect. The Atlantics played that day as fine a game as could be played, and deserve the credit of being the first to beat the Red Stockings.

The following are the individual scores:—

	G.	O.	R.	B.	TB.
G. Wright, s. s.	23	55	100	96	139
Gould, 1st b.	23	78	87	75	120
Waterman, 3d b.	23	59	99	91	130
Allison, c.	17	47	54	54	70
H. Wright, c. f.	23	65	93	75	110
Leonard, l. f.	23	65	85	83	135
Brainerd, p.	22	69	61	73	90
Sweasy, 2d b.	23	73	80	61	103
McVey, r. f.	23	62	80	77	110
Atwater (sub.)	2	4	14	7	15
Dean (sub.)	5	13	26	17	30

THE PRESIDENT'S "FOURTH."

General Grant and his Family to be in Woodstock, Conn., on the Fourth of July.

It is the intention of the President to spend Independence Day in the village of Woodstock, Conn., where he will join in the ceremonies which have been arranged for celebrating the glorious Fourth at that place.

Last evening General Grant with Mrs. Grant and their children, together with the President's staff, General Benjamin F. Butler, and others, left Washington. This morning the distinguished party, in company with Governor Jewell, Lieutenant-Governor Stewart L. Woodford, of New York, and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, expected to breakfast in New York and leave immediately for Hartford.

Upon arriving there Governor Jewell will give a grand card reception at his residence in honor of the President. The Sabbath will be spent quietly at Hartford, where the President will attend church. On Monday morning, the Fourth, a special train will leave at 7 o'clock for Plainfield, to be met there by another special train from Norwich, with Senator Buckingham, Representative Starkweather, and others. At Plainfield, a delegation from the general committee will meet the President and welcome him to Windham county. The party will then proceed to Putnam, arriving at 10 o'clock. At Putnam the President will be saluted with music and the firing of cannon. A procession will then be formed and proceed immediately and as rapidly as possible to Woodstock, where another salute will be fired and other appropriate demonstrations made in hour of the President's arrival in town. The town committee will receive the President on entering the village, and escort him to the residence of Mr. Henry C. Bowen, where a dinner will be served to the Presidential party. At 1 o'clock precisely the President, ex-Lieutenant-Governor Woodford (the orator of the day), General Butler, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and other distinguished persons present, will proceed, under escort of music and the various committees, to the speaker's stand on the Common. Senator Buckingham will preside, and the following will be the order of exercises:—

Address of Senator Buckingham, the presiding officer, and introduction of the President to the people. Oration of ex-Lieutenant-Governor Stewart L. Woodford. Speech by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. Speech by Hon. Benjamin F. Butler. Closing by firing a national salute.

In the evening at 8 o'clock the President will witness the fireworks, which will conclude the exercises.

THE COWHIDE.

An Old Fashion for Correcting Servants Revived.

William H. Moore, a merchant, in Middletown, had a hearing before Esquire Silver this morning on a charge of assault and battery on a colored woman. The prisoner admitted the assault, which took place near the railroad platform at Middletown, on June 20, and offered in extenuation of his offense the following explanation:—

The colored woman was employed as a servant in Moore's house. On the Saturday previous to the assault, Mrs. Moore went into the kitchen and gave the woman some directions, to which she replied that she knew her own business and that the kitchen was no place for her mistress.

Incensed at this answer, Mrs. Moore directed the woman to pack up and leave the house immediately. This order was promptly complied with, and the woman left.

On the day of the assault Moore met the woman near the platform, and asked her why she had left without cleaning up some tubs, etc. She replied that Mrs. Moore told her to leave right off, and she did so. This, Moore says, he considered another insult, and he thereupon commenced an assault on the woman with a cowhide, striking her over the face, shoulders, and back, and beating her very severely. This, be it remembered, is substantially the prisoner's own version of the affair. Esquire Silver, not recognizing this as the legal way of dealing with refractory servants, held Moore to bail in the sum of $1000 for his appearance at court.—*Wilmington Commercial, yesterday.*

RAILWAY COLLISION.

An Express and a Construction Train Come Together on the Pan Handle Railroad—Nobody Hurt.

The express train on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Railway, due here at midnight Wednesday, ran into a construction train between Collier and Dinsmore stations, resulting in the wrecking of both trains and the serious damaging of a bridge. A freight train had run on a siding to allow the express to pass, and in doing so shoved some construction cars loaded with brick out upon the main track. The brakes not being tight, and there being a down grade, these cars ran off at a high rate of speed. The engine of the freight started after them, but did not overtake them in time. The cars had reached a small covered bridge east of Dinsmore, when the express came along at usual speed and ran into them. The locomotive and several cars of the express were considerably damaged, while the construction cars were demolished and the bricks scattered about in all directions. The bridge was also much damaged. There were a large number of passengers on the train, but none of them were injured.—*Pittsburg Commercial, yesterday.*

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Sad Result of a Strike.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.

Yesterday in this Court a young cooper, named William Atridge, was convicted of arson in setting fire to the old "Cooper Shop Refreshment Saloon," on the night of June 11. He was at that time on a strike for higher wages, and his employer was sleeping in the house fired. This is quite a lamentable case, for the young man was a good mechanic, much respected by his acquaintances, and had a very fair chance of success; besides he had a young wife and one child, who by his folly are left without any visible means of support.

In sentencing him Judge Ludlow remarked that it was a sad affair, and if he could substitute anything for the law, he would gladly do so; but at the same time the prisoner's crime was a monstrous one, and must be dunished accordingly. It must be known in the community that no class or combination of men was stronger than the law. This case had grown out of a coopers' strike. In regard to this it was well for every workingman to understand that they had the right to resort to any legal means for their own protection in business, but when they had recourse to arson, riot, or other criminal demonstrations, they violated the law and must stand to take the consequences. This fire might not only have worked the striker's vengeance by burning down a particular building, but might have destroyed many others in that populous locality, and burned to death hundreds of sleeping men, women, and children. Therefore, while he was to be pitied his offense called for punishment of an exemplary character. The sentence was an imprisonment of six years in the Eastern Penitentiary.

The Nagle Homicide.

Court of Oyerer and Terminer—Judges Ludlow and Paxson.

Thomas Hill (colored), who was convicted of manslaughter in killing the German Baker, John G. Nagle, in Letitia street, in March last, was sentenced to the Eastern Penitentiary for eight years.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Saturday, July 2, 1870.

The drain of currency to the West has materially fallen off during the past few days, but large amounts have been drawn from the banks to meet the usual July payments which are now in progress, so that the money current is in pretty active motion. At these periods there is always more or less activity in the money market, and the present period will be no exception to the rule. The banks to-day are pretty busy settling up old contracts and forming new, and for a week or more there will be less than the usual amount of dullness. No scarcity of currency, however, is possible at this period of universal business apathy, but it is quite probable that money will be accessible at lower figures than are now current. The rates to-day are without change.

Gold opened at 112½, declined to 111¾, and closed at noon at 112. The market continues quite active.

Government bonds are active and prices steady at yesterday's quotations.

Local stocks were dull but strong. Sales of city sixes at 100¾ for the new issue.

Reading Railroad sold at 53⅞; Oil Creek and Allegheny at 46⅝, s. o., and 46½, b. o.; Pennsylvania at 57⅞, and a few shares of Mechanics' Bank at 31.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$100 City 6s, New.100¾ | $250 Pa 6s, 1st se.. c&p..102⅝
$3900 do.....s.100¾
$1000 W & Frank 7s b5.. 86¾
$50 N Penna 7s... 88½
$10000 Amer Gold....112
$6000 Phila & E 6s.. 92
300 sh Penna RR.s. 53⅞
7 sh Mech Bank.. 31
100 sh O C& A R.850 46½
100 do.....b60. 46⅝

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115@115⅛; 5-20s of 1862, 112@112⅛; do., 1864, 112@112⅛; do., Nov. 1865, 112@112⅛; do. do., July, 111@111⅛; do. do., 1867, 111⅛@111⅜; do. 1868, 111@111⅛; 10-40s, 108⅛@108⅜; Pacifics, 113⅛@113⅞. Gold, 112⅛.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114⅞@115⅛; do., 1862, 111⅞@112⅛; do. 1864, 111⅞@112⅛; do. 1865, 111⅞@112⅛; do. 1865, new, 1 0?⅝@111⅜; do. 1867, do. 111⅛@111⅜; do. 1868, do., 111@111⅜; 10-40s, 108⅛@108⅜; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 113⅝@114; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 111¾@112; Silver, 107@109. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $845@855; Central Pacific R. R., $805@905; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $775@785.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	112¼	11·22 A. M.	111¾
10·20 "	112¾	11·23 "	111¾
10·23 "	112⅝	11·45 "	112
10·25 "	112	11·59 "	111⅞
11·19 "	111⅞		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, July 2.—Bark—The last sale of No. 1 Quercitron was at $27 per ton.

Seeds—In Cloverseed and Timothy nothing doing. Flaxseed is in demand by the crushers at $2·25. The absence of supplies restricts operations.

There is no improvement to notice in the demand for Flour, and prices, though quotably unchanged, favor buyers. The inquiry is confined to the wants of the local trade, who purchased a few hundred barrels in lots at $5·00@5·25 for superfine; $5·25@5·50 for extras; $5·75@7 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; $6·25@6·50 for Pennsylvania do. do.; $6·25@7 for Ohio do. do.; and $7·00@8·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5·25. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

The offerings of Wheat, though small, are fully ample for the demand. Sales of Pennsylvania red at $1·43@1·45 for prime, and Southern do. at $1·47. Rye is steady at $1 for Western, and $1·05@1·08 for Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet, but prices remain without change; sales of 3000 bushels Pennsylvania yellow at $1·06@1·09, and 1000 bushels Western mixed at $1@1·02. Oats are without essential change; sales of 10,000 bushels Pennsylvania at 62½c.; 2000 bushels do. at 63c.; and some Western at 60c.

Whisky is nominal at $1·02 for Western iron-bound.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Improved Weather Reports.

Destructive Fire in Cincinnati.

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

American Emigration.

LIVERPOOL, July 2.—The tide of American emigration continues unabated. By the statistics published this morning, it is shown that 18,000 emigrants left this port during the month of June for various American ports, and that nine-tenths of them went to New York.

The Bullion Market.

LONDON, July 2.—The circular issued to-day by Messrs. Pixley, Abell & Langley reports the bullion market firm.

The U. S. Indian Policy.

The *Spectator*, to-day, in an article criticising the Indian policy of the United States, anticipates an immediate Indian war, which will result in the extermination of the race.

George Cruikshank,

the artist, has submitted to Queen Victoria the model of the monument at Bannockburn.

Complaint Against the "Times."

Some merchants complain that the *Times* bulls the corn market.

The English Channel.

The command of the English channel squadron has been assigned to Admiral Drummond.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, July 2—11·30 A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅞ for money and account. American securities firm. United States 5-20s of 1862, 90¾; of 1865, old, 90¾; and of 1867, 89¾; 10-40s, 88¼. Railways steady; Erie, 19½; Illinois Central, 114⅜; Atlantic and Great Western, 27⅜.

LIVERPOOL, July 2—11·30 A. M.—Cotton opened quiet. Middling uplands, 9⅞@10d.; middling Orleans, 10⅛@10⅜d. Sales estimated at 10,000 bales. Red Western Wheat, at 8s. 9d. Linseed Oil firm.

LONDON, July 2—11·30 A. M.—Hops opened quiet.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, July 2—2 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅞ for both money and account. American securities quiet. United States Five-twenties of 1862, 90¾; of 1865, old, 90½; of 1867, 89¾; 10-40s, 88¼. Stocks quiet. Great Western, 27⅜.

LIVERPOOL, July 2—2 P. M.—Cotton closed dull. Middling uplands, 9⅞d.; middling Orleans, 10⅛d. The sales to-day were 8000 bales, including 1000 bales for speculation and export.

Breadstuffs quiet.

Pork dull. Refined petroleum, 1s. 7d. Turpentine, 27s. 8d.

FRANKFORT, July 2.—U. S. bonds open firm and quiet at 96¼.

HAVRE, July 2.—Cotton opens quiet for both on the spot and afloat.

ANTWERP, July 2.—Petroleum opened firm.

PARIS, July 2.—The Bourse opened dull. Rentes 72f. 70c.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Mr. Wilson, from the Military Committee, reported a bill granting condemned ordnance for soldiers' monuments in various towns throughout the country.

Mr. Chandler, from the Committee on Commerce, reported with amendments the river and harbor appropriation bill, which was made a special order for Wednesday next.

Mr. Ramsey, from the Committee on Post-offices, reported with amendments the bill to establish a transatlantic postal telegraph service by an American cable.

It directs the Postmaster-Ghneral to provide for the reception at every Post Office of messages to be transmitted to Europe by submarine cable at rates for transmission to any telegraph station in Belgium, Great Britain, and France, not exceeding $5 in gold for a single message of ten words, including date, address, and signature, and thirty cents in coin for each word additional. The press, however, to be charged only one-half of these rates.

In order to enable the Postmaster-General to establish said service, the bill authorizes Robert Squires, Lyman Tremain, Hiram Barney, Erastus Corning, Jr., George Harrington, or any company organized by them under the laws of the United States, to lay and maintain one or more telegraphic cables between the States of Maine and Georgia to Belgium, subject to numerous rules and regulations which are specified. The Post Office Department is to receive twenty-three cents for each message sent through its agency over the cables, and the residue of all rates for such messages is to be paid to the company.

Mr. Patterson reported without amendment the House bill to regulate the purchase of fuel for the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive Departments, and for the military and naval establishments of the United States in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Sawyer addressed the Senate at length in advocacy of the bill for the sale of certain lands on the Sea Islands of Beaufort county, S. C.

The Senate rejected—yeas, 22; nays, 28—a motion to adjourn from to-day till Tuesday.

Mr. Morrill (Me.), from the committee of conference on the Indian Appropriation bill, reported that the committee were unable to agree, in consequence of the flat denial by the House of the authority of the Senate to make treaty stipulations with Indian tribes which should bind the House, and a new committee of conference was ordered.

The report of the committee of conference on the bill to define the duties of pension agents was adopted.

A committee of conference was also appointed upon the Post Office Appropriation bill.

At 12·40 the Senate took up as special business of the day the bill to amend the naturalization laws and to punish crimes against the same.

Mr. Bayard concluded his remarks in denial of the power of Congress to control or meddle with elections in the States, and to show that the bill was only another step towards imperial consolidation. It would annoy and harass foreigners yet to arrive upon our shores and defraud those already naturalized.

House.

Mr. Stevenson presented a petition of business men of Cincinnati against a change of the time when the reduction of duties shall take place under the Tax and Tariff bill, and praying that the date fixed, December 31, 1870, be retained.

Mr. Myers, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported back the Senate bill for settlement of the accounts of Hinton Rowan Helper, late Consul at Buenos Ayres. Passed.

The House proceeded to the consideration of reports from the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Julian reported a bill to forbid the conveyance of Indian reservations by treaty to any other grantee than the United States.

The bill brought up a discussion as to the impolicy and absurdity of making treaties with roving tribes of Indians, and dealing with them as nationalities.

Mr. Julian represented the object of the bill to be to notify the Senate that in no future treaty are Indian lands to be secured for the benefit of railroad companies or other speculators, but that such lands are to become part of the public domain and to be under the control of Congress.

The bill was passed.

Mr. Julian also reported a bill authorizing applicants under the Homestead act, when prevented by distance or other good cause from personal attendance at the district land office, to make affidavit and proof of settlement before the Clerk of the County Court, and transmit the same, with fees, by mail, to the register and receiver of the Land Office. Passed.

Mr. Julian also reported a bill for the protection of settlers on the lands of the United States, providing that when any person entitled to avail himself of the benefits of the pre-emption or homestead laws has made a *bona fide* settlement on lands subject thereto, such settlement shall be deemed to create a contract between the Government and the settler, and his claim shall constitute a vested right of property.

Mr. Holman inquired whether that was not the law at present.

Mr. Julian replied that everybody had believed so recently, when a contrary decision was delivered by Judge Miller, of the Supreme Court, a decision which he denounced as monstrous and as one which would be discreditable to the judge of a Western county court. The bill was passed.

Mr. Julian also reported a bill to prevent the further sale of public lands in the Territory of Dakotah, except under the pre-emption and homestead laws, etc. Passed.

Also a similar bill applying to Nebraska and Nevada. The bill was amended by making it apply also to California, Kansas, Arkansas, and Utah, and as amended it was passed.

Mr. Julian also reported a bill declaring forfeited to the United States lands granted to the State of Louisiana in 1856 for the New Orleans, Opelousas, and Great Western Railroad. He said that it would open up to settlement a million acres of rich land that was now locked up, and that the bill had the approval of the members from Louisiana. The bill was passed.

Mr. Julian also reported a bill to confirm to James M. Hutchings and Joseph C. Lamon pre-emption claims in the Yosemite Valley, California.

The bill gave rise to discussion, involving the impolicy of the act ceding the valley to the State of California, in trust, to be preserved as a national park, and the absence of the title in the claimants, who settled in the valley before it was surveyed and open to settlement.

Mr. Schenck expressed the idea that, if the squatters or pre-emptionists had any equity in their claim, it would be far better to compensate them for it than to turn over to them the land on which they or their successors might establish a lager beer garden or a distillery, or lay out potato patches and cow-yards, to be a blotch on the beauty which it was desired to preserve.

The bill was finally, on motion of Mr. Randall, laid on the table—yeas 105, nays 51.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of reports from the Committee on Patents, the question being on the motion to reconsider the vote whereby the House refused yesterday to lay on the table the bill to extend the wood-screw patent of Thomas Harvey.

Mr Loughridge, who had made the motion to reconsider, withdrew it and the bill was passed—yeas 77, nays 48.

Mr. Moore, of Illinois, from the Committee on Patents, reported the bill for the extension of the patent of Anton Smith for improvement in ploughs. Passed.

Mr. Myers, from the same committee, reported a bill to pay $25,000 to the two daughters of Jethro Wood, the inventor of the cast iron plough.

On a point of order made by Mr. Asper, that the bill made an appropriation, and must therefore be considered in Committee of the Whole, the bill was referred to that committee.

Mr. Myers then moved to suspend the rules so as to bring the bill before the House and put it upon its passage.

The Speaker decided the motion to be in order under the rule which authorizes motions to suspend rules during the last ten days of the session.

FROM THE WEST.

Fire in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 2.—The livery stable of James Donnelly, stables of Carr, Sumner & Co., manufacturers of Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines, were burned to-day. Loss $15,000. The buildings were owned by Alexander Kincaid.

Weather Reports.

July 2, 9 A. M.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plainter Cove	N.	hazy.	67
Halifax	E.	clear.	62
Portland	N. W.	do.	65
Boston	N. E.	do.	68
New York	N. E.	cloudy.	71
Wilmington, Del.	E.	raining.	72
Washington	N. E.	cloudy.	70
Richmond	W.	clear.	82
Charleston	S. S. W.	do.	84
Savannah	S.	clear.	89
Augusta, Ga.	W.	clear.	87
Oswego	S. E.	do.	66
Buffalo	N. E.	do.	70
Pittsburg	E.	cloudy.	78
Chicago	E.	clear.	70
Louisville	S. E.	cloudy.	82
Mobile	S. E.	clear.	83
New Orleans	W.	do.	84

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, July 2.—Stocks heavy. Money easy at 3@5 per cent. Gold, 111⅛. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112; do. 1864, do., 112; do. 1865 do., 112; do. do. new, 111; do. 1867, 111⅛; do. 1868, 111½; 10-40s, 108⅜; Virginia 6s, new, 69; Missouri 6s, 92; Canton Company, 68½; Cumberland preferred, 35; New York Central and Hudson River, 99½; Erie, 22¾; Reading, 107⅜; Adams Express, 68⅝; Michigan Central, 120; Michigan Southern, 109⅜; Illinois Central, 141; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 109⅜; Chicago and Rock Island, 116⅜; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 95; Western Union Telegraph, 34¾.

Internal Revenue Receipts.

The following is a comparative statement showing the aggregate receipts as per certificates of deposit received at the Office of Internal Revenue during each month of the fiscal years ending June 30, 1869 and 1870:—

Months.	Fiscal Year 1869.	Fiscal Year 1870.
July	$16,990,649·92	$21,583,359·34
August	13,900,385·70	15,015,396·81
September	9,760,796·29	13,022,303·87
October	10,022,335·24	12,056,399·77
November	9,641,304·63	13,145,569·70
December	10,291,810·33	11,719,642·56
January	11,127,801·66	12,496,692·48
February	10,274,257·89	12,115,566·39
March	11,511,992·47	12,735,195·70
April	12,060,053·91	13,545,985·92
May	20,642,280·00	21,164,896·07
June	22,487,470·99	25,431,939·42
Total	$158,289,139·13	$184,032,948·03

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, July 2.—Arrived, steamship Europa, from Glasgow.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JULY 2

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....74 | 11 A. M.....75 | 2 P. M.....76

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Str Novelty, Shaw, New York. W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Monitor, Jones, New York, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, 23 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Schr E. A. Bailey, Smith, 6 days from Hallowell, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr H. W. Goodwin, Sears, from Charlestown, Mass., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr Victoria, Bound, from Salisbury, Md.
Schr H. A. Rogers, Frambes, from Boston.
Schr N. W. Magee, Ketchum, from Boston.
Schr Eliza Edwards, Somers, from Boston.
Schr Mary Hudson, Vaughn, from Boston.
Schr W. H. Tiers, Gifford, from Boston.
Schr John Cadwalader, Steelman, from Newport.
Schr Julia A. Crawford, Young, from Lambertport.
Schr Maggie Magee, Young, from Nantucket.
Schr David McQueen, Montgomery, from Norfolk, with cedar rails.
Schr Othello, Matthews, from Bath, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr Jane N. Smith, Springer, from New Bedford, with mdse.
Schr Lizzie A. Small, Tice, from Wareham.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, July 2.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

Juniata and R. H. Foust, with grain to Hoffman & Kennedy.
Chatka and Bertha, and Lydia Ringler, with lumber to Saylor, Day & Co.
Morie, Eclectic, and Mahanoy, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.
William King, with lumber to H. Croskey.
Harry & Carrie, with lumber to D. K. Kowtz & Co.
Edward Lippincott and Charles Ehler, with lumber, for New York.
G. W. Larmour, with lumber, for Jersey City.
Little John, with lumber, for Newark.
F. S. Hall, with bark to Keen & Coates.
John Rowe, with bark, for Chester.
Media, with poplar wood, for Manayunk.
1 Del. and Hudson boat, with coal, for New York.

MEMORANDA.

Br. steamers City of Paris and Denmark, for Liverpool, and Paraguay, for London, cleared at New York yesterday.

Steamer Fanita, Freeman, hence, at New York yesterday.

Brig Hayti, hence for Matanzas, was spoken 26th ult., lat. 31 36, long. 76 24.

Schrs Frank Herbert, Williams; Maria Fleming, Williams; and Jane C. Patterson, Ellis, all from Norwich for Philadelphia; and H. T. Hedges, Sherwood, from New London for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate yesterday.

THIRD EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Great Earthquake in Greece.

An Island Swallowed Up.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Payments to the Departments

The Coin and Currency Interest.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 2.

Rear-Admiral William Radford,

who, on account of his retirement from the active list, is to be relieved of the command of the European fleet by Admiral Gleason, and will return on the Franklin to New York, and be relieved of command there. He is to bring home with him all the midshipmen in the fleet entitled to examination for promotion.

Rear-Admiral Thomas Turner

will be relieved of the command of the Pacific Fleet by Rear-Admiral John A. Winslow at San Francisco, on the 1st of

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THEORIES AND FACTS ABOUT THE CHINESE.

From the N. Y. Times.

The meeting of workingmen Thursday night in reference to the importation of coolies will doubtless receive the attention it deserves. The preamble to the resolutions is not very temperate in its character, and some things were said at the meeting which we hope were not meant. The Mayor very properly observed that the whole subject was an extremely difficult one, and that it was useless to heap up objurgations in regard to it. Congress will undoubtedly have to deal with the problem, and in the meantime the opinions of the workingmen will necessarily have great weight—more especially when they are divested of extravagance.

If, however, the "Chinese-American question" is to be discussed in an intelligent and useful manner, it is highly desirable to keep highly-colored exaggeration out of it. The *Tribune* on Thursday published a long statement designed to prove that it is the duty of Congress to regulate or prohibit the importation of Chinese coolies, "just as it first regulated and prohibited the importation of African slaves." In these few words the whole question is misrepresented and confused. The Chinese shoemakers now at North Adams are not slaves. The *Tribune's* own correspondence from the village proves that. The following passage appeared on Thursday, almost side by side with the statement about "slaves" in the article referred to:—

"These cheerful faces, these eager learners, these faithful workers, these lavish purchasers of shirts and stockings, carefully charged to them by their own book-keepers have no suggestion of slavery; this generous manufacturer, more bent on making the strangers feel comfortable and at home in a strange land than in getting back his large investment, is not the man to undertake the business of a slave master; and there is nothing in the atmosphere or in the laws of Massachusetts to make it desirable on his part to make such a bargain for enforcement here. The only slaves in North Adams are the men who have sworn fealty and sacrificed their independence to an arbitrary Union, governed far away; the manufacturer who has broken the bonds of the same is emancipated from a slavery more humiliating still; and the freest men in the village are the immigrants who have come from crowded China to a land which offers opportunities for all."

Congress may doubtless prohibit the introduction of slaves into this country, but has it any right to interpose unnecessary or vexatious obstacles to the importation of free labor? This question the *Star* disposes of by asserting that the coolies are slaves. But our contemporary does not seem to be in possession of any special information with regard to the terms of Mr. Sampson's contract, or else it has withheld that information from the public. "Immigrants are welcome," says the *Star*, "slaves are not." Exactly. But we cannot legislate against the Chinese as slaves until we have some positive proof before us that they *are* slaves.

The writer in the *Tribune* objects to the Chinese on account of their race. The arguments of the *Tribune* itself when such objections were made to the negroes are surely sufficient to meet this point. The *Tribune* has been preaching a good many years in vain if these "race" prejudices are now to prevail. But the writer is also afraid that the "Mongolians will gradually incorporate themselves with the blood and being of the country," and he goes on in a strain which will be rather startling to old readers of the *Tribune* to insinuate that there will be at once a wholesale admixture of races. There is a vast preponderance of the "female element" in Massachusetts, and "it is a suggestive fact that the first organized bodies of industrial Chinamen have been taken to Massachusetts." The writer "leaves others to draw such deductions as they please." The deduction we should draw from it is that the argument is an insult to American women, who would have as much to say on the particular question involved as the "Mongolians." We think they may be trusted in the same village or State with the Chinese shoemakers.

The writer of this extraordinary article further objects to the Chinese on the ground that they sleep in bunks and not in beds, and eat queer food. It is a contest, he says, "of the bunk against the bed, the roast rat against the roast beef." This is plainly a view dictated by prejudice. Now let us hear what the *Tribune* correspondent, a practical man, writing from North Adams, has to say on the subject:—

"The Chinese are hearty eaters, requiring new supplies of rice and fresh meat for their kitchens in a way that somewhat encourages the small traders of North Adams, who had been led to suppose the new shoemakers would have no demand for any merchandise but rats and puppy dogs. The cigar stores and whisky shops must suffer, but their wants will open new avenues of profitable trade."

So much for fact against fancy.

The writer goes on to protest against the Chinese because they are immoral. Anybody would think from this that immorality was confined to the Chinese, whereas there is good reason to suppose that even the "Japhetic stock" sometimes have "foul and mortifying vices." All such arguments as these, if arguments they can be called, only serve to make the opposition to the introduction of Chinese laborers ridiculous. If the new tide of immigration is to be turned back, it must be for better reasons than those advanced in the *Tribune*. Is this, for instance, a good and valid reason for drawing a cordon round the United States to keep out the Chinese? "When we shall have them arriving in these Northern States by the ten thousand and hundred thousand, we will undoubtedly find politicians playing for their votes." Does not the same thing happen with other naturalized citizens?

The whole subject ought to be properly inquired into, but in a fair, impartial, and business-like spirit. A mere collection of crotchets and prejudices ought not to be accepted as the basis of a policy. The very facts about the motive for introducing Chinese into Massachusetts seem to have been misrepresented. We have been told that the object was to beat down the price of the white man's labor. But the sensible observer who writes from the spot declares that Mr. Sampson was forced by the despotism of his workmen to employ Chinese. Once more let us hear this correspondent, for he seems to know what he is talking about:—

"The Massachusetts manufacturers do not deserve to be misrepresented on this important point. They have never, as a class, seriously objected to the high wages which their mechanics were earning. Manufacturers have been forbidden to employ non-Crispin workmen; have been debarred from teaching apprentices or giving trivial tasks, such as stringing shoes, to orphans whom they wished to assist; have been prevented from themselves driving a peg into a shoe in their own shops; have had committees appointed to examine their books; have been prohibited from making any other than a certain low grade of shoes; have been deprived of their liberty, and insulted in their manliness in a hundred ways. Indeed, the final blow which drove Mr. Simpson to seek relief in San Francisco was the mandate of the Crispin Lodge that two dozen clever workmen (Crispins), whom he had procured from the central part of the State, should go home again and leave his Irish and Canadian hands to turn out their clumsy workmanship undisturbed by the sight of anything better. He warned these too obedient Crispins as they left him that they were driving him to a step which would destroy their order; but they laughed in unbelief. What he sought was not men who would not work cheaply, but men who would work well—men, in fact, who would work at all. If in obtaining them he has got men who will work and live happily on what would not keep a Crispin in tobacco, he at least is not to blame."

We are not prepared to say that it may not become necessary to place the importation of coolies under proper restrictions. But all such restrictions must be founded on justice and common sense, not upon mere prejudice. The problem is one which deserves, and must receive, attentive study. The workingmen, to start with, had better consider whether they cannot modify their conduct toward their employers so as to reduce the temptation which now exists for the importation of Chinese laborers. Prices of labor cannot be kept up by the clumsy expedient of shutting competitors out of the market.

COMMISSIONER WELLS' RETIREMENT.

From the N. Y. World.

The office of Special Commissioner of Revenue has ceased to exist. It died for want of renewal.

When this office was created, four years ago, we were not enthusiastic about its utility, supposing it to be but an additional appliance for aiding class legislation. It is due to the distinguished Commissioner who has retired to state that he so discharged his duties as to cause his office to be looked upon by all men, without political distinction, who are not absolutely interested in iron, copper, woollens, and other monopolies, as the rallying point for truthful information; while his annual reports have become valuable state papers in our own country, and are looked upon in England, France, and Germany as among the most valuable contributions to political economy in our time.

It will be as interesting as it is instructive to give a succinct sketch of the rise and fall of this office.

The late Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. McCulloch, advised with the late Mr. Fessenden on the necessity of having some one in the Treasury Department whose sole business would be to point out to the Secretary, to Congress, and to the people the best mode of collecting taxes, the advisability of imposing new and repealing old taxes, to give truthful exhibits of the progress of commerce and industry, to collect statistics, both here and abroad, on these subjects, and give the whole result in annual reports. We were not wrong in supposing at the time that the people's enemies and oppressors—the monopolists—would seize upon this office as a power to work for their interest. Their design was only frustrated by the accident of the appointment of Mr. Wells, who, they supposed, would be thoroughly under their control. The first duty this all-powerful class imposed on him, in 1866, was to make a tariff to suit them. This task was as happy for the country as for Mr. Wells' future career. It opened his eyes to the selfishness and the shameless robberies of the monopolists. The tariff he drew up in 1866–7 was a tissue of oppression to the already oppressed people. It had but one redeeming point—it changed a good many articles in drugs from an *ad valorem* to a specific duty. This tariff bill, as is well known, passed the Senate, who added still more duties on the overloaded bill; but it failed in the House. From that time Mr. Wells began to be not the Special Commissioner of Revenue for Greeley, Carey, Morrell, Cameron, Kelley, McCarthy, and men of that ilk, but he became the Special Commissioner of Revenue for the people.

In 1867–8 Mr. Wells in his report began to tell the truth. He had been during the summer in Europe, where he gathered statistics and facts which strangely jarred with the blessings of monopoly. The all-powerful and virtuous monopolists became alarmed. They felt in the position of Balak, who, having hired Balaam to curse his enemies, found that he actually blessed them. In vain did Mr. Wells explain to these enemies of progress that he was only giving the statistics which proved all he had said. The answer was exactly the same that Balak made to Balaam:—If you cannot crush the tendency to a revenue tariff, then say nothing; if you cannot abuse free trade, you can at least not praise it. But Mr. Wells had the spirit of truth and fairness upon him, and he felt it his duty to enlighten Congress and the people. His reports of 1868–9 and 1869–70 are fresh in the people's minds. They have been read as few state papers of that class were ever read before, particularly his last report. It is to Mr. Wells' credit that he should be abused by the iron monopolists, Kelley, Morrell, Dickey, etc., and by the salt monoplist, McCarthy. This only shows that he worked for the people, and was not the hired man of monopoly. But they were determined to smother the formidable Wells, with his office. Rumors were circulated during the winter that Mr. Wells was to be got rid of by not renewing the office, which was to expire on the 1st of July. About four weeks ago Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, and Senator Trumbull stated to Mr. Wells that they were prepared to move the continuation of the office in the House and Senate. But they would like to be sure, if the office were renewed, whether Mr. Wells would be reappointed. Mr. Wells saw the President, and made this statement, at the same time assuring him that, by a close canvass, the renewal of the office would be voted two to one. President Grant frankly stated to Mr. Wells that Mr. Boutwell had made up his mind that the office should not be continued, and, as he (the President) did not wish to differ with the Secretary of the Treasury on such a subject, he advised Mr. Wells not to press the matter, or, indeed, think of it This conversation determined Mr. Wells to advise his friends not to move in the matter.

But why does Mr. Boutwell wish to snuff out Mr. Wells? The answer is not difficult. This Secretary of the Treasury, the would-be converter of our bonds and aspirant for the Presidency, pales in ability before his capable subordinate, and is jealous of his great popularity.

ENGLISH NEGLECT OF EDUCATION.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

If Charles Dickens, instead of winning applause by exposing the ignorance and brutality of Yorkshire schoolmasters and by denouncing the monstrous neglect of education by the British Government, had directed his shafts of satire against the English religious denominations whose rivalry destroys the little value of the few schools it creates, his powerful book would have been quoted as proof positive that he was no Christian. He would have told what was undoubtedly unpopular, but he would have exposed what was undeniably true: a truth which the English press and Parliament, and indeed all but the English pulpit, are now conceding. There is no doubt that the antagonism—there is no plainer or truer word to describe this religious conflict—between the Established Church and the Dissenters of England has, of all other pernicious causes, led most directly to that neglect of education which makes the common schools of England inferior in every respect to those of Germany, where the Government makes education compulsory, and those of the United States, where public opinion, a more positive though a less arbitrary agency than the Prussian police, enforces it. English statesmen, if not English churchmen, begin to recognize at last that their common schools compare unfavorably with those of every nation which we are accustomed to consider civilized and enlightened, and that it is religious disputes, or, as they mildly put it, "a religious difficulty," which first created the fault and which now makes it next to impossible to eradicate it.

The English common schools are organized something after the plan of the American Sabbath-schools, and are very little superior to them. Like these, they are neither secular flesh nor religious fowl, and impart thorough training neither in morals nor mathematics. Established and sustained in both cases by rival sects, they are most numerous in educated and moral communities, and do not exist at all where vice and ignorance most prevail, unless private philanthropists happen also to exist there in more than average numbers. The tutors employed under both systems are selected at random, often without inquiry as to their moral character, and generally without regard to their qualifications as teachers. It is enough if they belong to the right church or the only true sect. The character of instruction to be given is left, under both systems, to the selection of the untrained tutors, and naturally it is seldom profound or practical, and not always moral. There is no inspection, no examination, no supervision maintained by churches or State, and the direction of the schools is confided to parsons too busy to attend them, or to deacons without other qualifications than religious zeal for the discharge of duties which under every other school system are rightly believed of primary importance. Religious culture and secular instruction are mingled in disproportioned quantities, there being of en too much shorter catechism mixed with too little rule of three, resulting in a compound which nauseates the youthful stomach and turns the bitter-sweets of school-days into gall and wormwood, that is never forgotten. The system of procuring pupils in each case is as pernicious as that of employing teachers. Children are solicited to attend as a favor to the school rather than as an advantage to themselves, and too often their continued attendance depends on the good conduct of the tutors in not offending the parents or children rather than on the behavior of the pupils in not offending the tutors. In both the "voluntary principle" is carried to excess. In both the "religious difficulty"—too zealous sectarianism—besides these results, leads naturally to proselytizing, and the building up of the influence of one sect on the ruins of another. As a rule, there is more joy over the one ungodly Dissenter that repents and secedes, and enters into the Established Church, than in the ninety-nine dirty little vagabonds picked up by some foolish old philanthropist groping in dismal, out-of-the-way districts, and impressed with the idea that there is certain power and unlimited loaves of bread in practical knowledge.

The one point of divergence between the American Sabbath-schools (with slight secular branches) and the English common schools (with numerous religious classes), is that the latter receive Government aid. But with that blindness which frequently characterizes English philanthropic and reformatory schemes, the British government has made it a rule to grant aid only to the established schools. It does not strive to build up any. It gives to those districts which have and denies to those which have not, thus exemplifying a rule of Holy Writ which we do not imagine the Master designed should have such false application. This system of mingled religious and secular training and of voluntary attendance has resulted, after a long time of thorough trial, in leaving 2,000,000 of a population of 4,500,000 children without schools or instruction of any sort, and as a necessary consequence in making one-tenth of the entire population of England actual paupers and criminals.

This failure has had no other notable effect. It has disgusted the social economists with the voluntary principle in education, and from all parts of England and Wales Committees and Leagues and Unions and local associations of every kind are in Downing street to urge the compulsory system on the Government and Parliament. The Education bill of Mr. Forster, which is now under debate in the Commons, contains one clear and important provision "requiring the parents of children above the age of five years and under the age of twelve years to cause such children (unless there is some reasonable excuse) to attend school." This clause will doubtless prevail, and that is all that can be hoped for. The real trouble, the "religious difficulty," which is the principal cause of the failure of the school system, will hardly be touched. Mr. Gladstone lately made a speech in support of an amendment to the bill which prescribed that in schools hereafter to be established no catechism or religious formula which is distinctive of any particular denomination shall be taught. This raised such a storm of opposition as indicates it cannot be supported, and there remains no hope that the separation of secular and religious instruction will be at present attained. The debate has, however, been educational in character, and will help to awaken the people of England to a comprehension of the "religious difficulty," which in making their schools defective also makes their children the victims of their own religious disputes and differences.

DEFEAT OF THE DOMINICAN TREATY.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The Dominican treaty got its quietus in the Senate on Thursday. The vote upon its ratification was 28 to 28; and it is understood that if there had been any need of more votes against it they could have been had from Senators who were absent. This result disposes also of General Butler's fantastical idea of getting St. Domingo annexed by a joint resolution. This great statesman invented this plan as a means of evading the necessity for a two-thirds majority in the Senate; but as it appears that annexation cannot obtain the support even of half the Senators, Butler will have to give it up as it is.

This event is in the interest of morality and sound policy, and we congratulate the country upon it. The rejected treaty festers all over with jobs and swindles. It was conceived in fraud and brought forth in dishonesty and folly; and if General Grant has any capacity to profit by the rebuke involved in its rejection, it may turn out a good thing for him after all. It will teach him that he must not obstinately insist upon any measure in opposition to the judgment and will of the people; and also that it is dangerous, and may be fatal, for a President to agree secretly with a foreign power to seduce or coerce a co-ordinate branch of the Government.

It would be an error to assume that the rejection of this treaty indicates that Congress will never assent to the annexation of any part of the West Indies. If St. Domingo had come without the intervention of jobbers and adventurers, without special grants and privileges either to the minions of Baez or the satellites of Grant, and above all if it had come by an honest vote of its whole people, and without the burthen of a civil war, the conclusion would probably have been different. There would have been opposition, but not such as has now been manifested. The impressive argument that the West Indies belong by their geographical situation to the political system of the United States would have had its full weight, and very probably would have prevailed.

Doubtless it is bitter and humiliating to General Grant's mind that the only conspicuous measure with which he has identified his administration should thus come to naught; but it would have been still more unfortunate for him if the consummation of the treaty had involved the country, as it doubtless would have done, in a bloody and expensive civil war in San Domingo. In that event he would have been held to a sterner responsibility than that of the infamous secret protocol, or than that of connivance in the imprisonment of Davis Hatch for fear his release might endanger this precious project. The administration is defeated and humiliated, but it can recover from the disaster. Let General Grant turn his eyes from San Domingo to Cuba, and behold there the vital centre of the only West Indian question that is now worthy of an American Government. Let him cease to degrade his country by supporting Spanish despotism and slavery in that island. Let him speak a word that shall make Cuba free and independent, that shall arrest the slaughter of her sons and the violation of her daughters; and the many sins and follies of his short civil career will be forgotten for the present, if not permanently forgiven. It will need but a word to do the work. If a word from William H. Seward was enough to send out of Mexico a powerful French army, with a Marshal of France at its head, surely a word from Ulysses S. Grant will suffice to expel from Cuba the fragments of worn-out Spanish battalions that still remain there under the lying De Rodas.

Upon such an opportunity as this the President has turned his back to go dickering after mines and mill privileges with a scamp like Bonaventura Baez. Having made his bargain, he has applied all the resources of his enormous patronage to carry it through the Senate, and is foiled. Will he take this lesson to heart and profit by it? Would that we could hope so.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ AN IMPORTANT NOTICE.
TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

The following named persons, if they were on the Bark ARCHIBALD GRACIE, which left San Francisco, California, in 1855, or their next of kin, will find it to their advantage to address or call upon ROBERT S. LEAGUE & COMPANY, No. 136 South SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia. Immediate attention to this is requested, and any one knowing their present whereabouts will oblige by communicating as above.

A. M. Spencer,	James J. Nichols,
Jabez M. Tipton,	Charles Brown,
G. F. Myers,	Absalom Cryers,
Henry Adler,	John Baker,
Lewis Scarce,	William Roberts,
Samuel B. Pingrey,	E. S. Wilson,
Martin Hart,	G. W. Hopkins & Son,
William Douglas,	L. B. Dresser,
William Chamberlin,	William Rafferty,
Daniel K. Colby,	J. H. Painter,
Walter Smith,	M. Barnes,
Samuel B. Wilcox,	R. J. Black,
William F. Willis,	R. Blair,
Henry Lovell,	Mark Ferrill,
John Dockendorff,	John Anderson,
David Lozen,	John W. Walden,
J. H. Keller,	William Scrioner,
William Davis,	William Callahan,
William Ferry,	John B. Jones,
Charles Nodine,	John H. Anxes,
A. S. Young,	A. H. Whitner.
Sanford Crocks,	

6 27 t

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE MANAYUNK BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., No 227 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22, 1870.

NOTICE.—In accordance with the terms of the lease and contract between the East Pennsylvania Railroad Co. and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., dated May 19, 1869, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co. will pay at their office, No. 227 South FOURTH st., Philadelphia, on and after the 19th day of JULY, 1870, a dividend of $1·50 per share, clear of all taxes, to the stockholders of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Co., as they shall stand registered on the books of the said East Pennsylvania Railroad Co. on the 1st day of July, 1870.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD,
Treasurer.

Note.—The transfer books of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Co. will be closed on July 1 and reopened on July 11, 1870.

HENRY G. JONES,
6 22 1m Treasurer East Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESNUT STREET BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, June 29, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the 7th of July next and reopened on Wednesday, July 20.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after the 22d of July next to the holders thereof as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 7th July next. All payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD,
6 29 1m Treasurer.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE UNITED STATES BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one million dollars, with the right to increase the same to five million dollars.

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3, 1870.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1870.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South Third street.

The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M. from May 30 to June 8, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 4 60t Treasurer.

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE MEMbers of the COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION will be held at their Rooms, No. 421 WALNUT Street, on SATURDAY, July 2, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., to consider and take final action upon the question of accepting and approving an act of Assembly passed April 29, A. D. 1870, entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act to incorporate the Corn Exchange of Philadelphia, approved twenty-second of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three,'" confirming the By-laws adopted by the said corporation, now known by the name of the Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia.

NATHAN BROOKE, President.
WASHINGTON J. JACKSON, Secretary.
June 14, 1870. 6 21 18t

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESNUT HILL SAVINGS AND LOAN BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

☞ NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A DIVIDEND of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per share will be paid by the HESTONVILLE, MANTUA, and FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILROAD COMY, free of State tax, on and after July 15 next, at the Office of the Company, No. 312 South Front street.

Transfer Books will be closed July 5, and reopen July 16. CHARLES P. HASTINGS,
6 25 8 4t Treasurer.

☞ DIVIDEND — CORNPLANTER OIL COMPANY.—The Directors have declared their regular Quarterly Dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company, payable at their office, No. 324 WALNUT Street, on and after July 1, 1870, clear of State tax. Transfer Books close on the 23d inst., and reopen 2d July. HIRAM BROWER,
6 21 tuthsst Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF EAST MAHANOY RAILROAD COMPANY, 225 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia.

A Dividend of THREE PER CENT. has been declared upon the Capital Stock of this company, payable in Cash on and after July 15th.

JOHN WELCH,
7 1 12t Treasurer.

☞ SUSQUEHANNA CANAL COMPANY, Office, No. 417 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 1870.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the Susquehahana Preferred Bonds and the Tide Water Canal Priority Bonds, that the interest thereon falling due to-morrow, will be paid at the office of this Company on presentation of the Coupons for the same.

ROBERT D. BROWN, Treasurer.
6 30 3t

☞ SUSQUEHANNA CANAL COMPANY, Office No. 417 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, June 30, 1870.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the Common Coupon Bonds of this Company, that the interest thereon falling due to-morrow, will be paid at the FIRST NATIONAL BANK on presentation of the coupons for the same, numbered 35.

ROBERT D. BROWN, Treasurer.
6 30 3t

☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.

A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

☞ A TOILET NECESSITY.—AFTER nearly thirty years' experience, it is now generally admitted that MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER is the most refreshing and agreeable of all toilet perfumes. It is entirely different from Cologne Water, and should never be confounded with it; the perfume of the Cologne disappearing in a few moments after its application, whilst that of the Florida Water lasts for many days. 3 1½

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE JEFFERSON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
3 25 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

☞ WARDALE G. McALLISTER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
No. 302 BROADWAY,
New York.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WATCH CASES,

AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN

WATCHES,

No. 608 CHESNUT Street.

MANUFACTORY, No. 22 South FIFTH Street.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 25 1 Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

CLOCKS.

TOWER CLOCKS.
MARBLE CLOCKS.
BRONZE CLOCKS.
COUCOU CLOCKS.
VIENNA REGULATORS.
AMERICAN CLOCKS

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOTICE.

The first volume of ZELL'S ENCYCLOPEDIA is now complete and bound. Subscriptions taken either for bound volumes or in numbers.

Parties thinking of subscribing had better send in their names at once, as the price of the work will unquestionably be advanced to non-subscribers.

T. ELLWOOD ZELL,
6 4 sw 1m PUBLISHER.
Nos. 17 and 19 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine),
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$85
TO PARIS,
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board),
First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$85

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia apply at Adams Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 27 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,

ROPE MANUFACTURERS

AND

SHIP CHANDLERS,

No. 29 North WATER Street and

No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia

ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,

Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.

Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWAR Avenue.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR

NEW YORK

are now receiving freight at

5 cents per 100 pounds,

2 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship option.

INSURANCE ½ OF 1 PER CENT.

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents.

The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons.

For further particulars apply to

JOHN F. OHL,
12 8 PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans direct, on Thursday, June — , at 8 A. M.

The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana on — June

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, July 2, at 8 A. M.

The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, July 9.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday, July 2, at 6 P. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, July 9th.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
6 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 17, below Spruce street, on FRIDAY of each week at 8 A. M.:—

ASHLAND, 800 tons, Captain Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 692 tons, Captain Hinckley.
PROMETHEUS, 600 tons, Captain Gray.

JULY, 1870.

Prometheus, Friday, July 1.
J. W. Everman, Friday, July 8.
Prometheus, Friday, July 15.
J. W. Everman, Friday, July 22.
Prometheus, Friday, July 29.

Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.

Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch.

Rates as low as by any other route.

Insurance one-half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies.

No freight received nor bills of lading signed after 3 P. M. on day of sailing.

SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,
No. 3 DOCK Street,
Or WILLIAM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES.

WILLIAM A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 6 24

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Brooklyn, Saturday, July 9, 1 P. M.
City of Baltimore, via Halifax, Tuesday, July 12, 1 P. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, July 16, 8 A. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, July 23, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$33
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 112¼.

—The Internal Revenue receipts yesterday were eleven hundred thousand dollars.

—Washington City is not going to have a public celebration of the Fourth of July.

—The President, family and staff have gone to Connecticut to celebrate the Fourth.

—Neither drouth nor grasshoppers endanger the crops in Kansas, which are in splendid condition.

—So many members of Congress have gone home to celebrate the National Anniversary that it is expected there will be no quorum to-day.

—Lewis Kennedy was hung at New Kent, Va., yesterday, for murder. When the drop fell the noose gave way, and the man had to be hung a second time.

—In the United States Senate yesterday, after the close of our report, the Tax Tariff bill was taken up, and being reported from Committee of the Whole, the income tax sections were struck out by a vote of 26 to 21. Mr. Sherman moved to continue tax on gross receipts as at present. Lost by a tie vote. Mr. Edmunds then moved to reconsider the vote striking out the income tax, because of the action on gross receipts. Mr. Wilson then offered an amendment continuing the income tax until the end of 1872, at the rate of 2½ per cent. The amendment was agreed to—yeas 27, nays 21, and a motion to strike out the section as amended was rejected by a vote of 26 nays to 22 yeas. The Senate soon after adjourned.

In the House the Funding bill was considered and passed, with amendments, the Democratic vote being against it. Brooks, Cox, and Butler did not vote. Davis, of New York, and Stevenson, of Ohio, were the only Republicans voting against it. The bill is the House substitute for the Senate bill. Adjourned until Tuesday.

Foreign Affairs.

—A thirty-six hours' rain has visited England.

—Ollivier yesterday received General Quesada and Senor Armas Cespedes, Cuban agents, in a kindly manner.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, July 2, 1870.

Central Park Garden.

So remarkable a change has taken place in the character of the audiences attending the Central Park Garden concerts as to warrant more than a passing notice upon it. These concerts have been given now for several years, the music having been invariably furnished by Mr. Theodore Thomas and his orchestra. At first the entire affair was rather rough. Tables and chairs were placed in a large open area out-of-doors, which, by a figure of speech, was called a garden, and the orchestral performances took place in a large, bare-looking hall, spacious indeed, but entirely without any pretense to elegance or ornament. This place was the favorite resort of every Bohemian who experienced a difficulty in getting rid of the evening agreeably and who needed some gentle excitement of the free-and-easy description. The women were fast, the gamblers and fancy men were abundant, and both the hall and the garden were places of assignation for various shades of sensuality. Gradually things have grown better, but the leap from the respectability of last year to the refinement of this has been so wide and sudden that the Bohemians of old would never recognize their former haunts again. For instance, the hall has been very beautifully frescoed, and the balcony of private boxes has been handsomely carpeted and furnished. Elegant eating and drinking saloons connected with the main hall present everything that could be wished for in a palate-pleasing point of view. The garden has been provided with lights, foliage, fountains, and flowers. The music has entirely lost its "Can-can" character, and on certain nights is almost of an entirely classical nature. The audience—most surprising of all—is not merely eminently respectable, but numbers many of the most elegant, exclusive, and fashionable people to be found in all New York. The grounds in front of and around the concert-building are impassable from the number of private carriages that throng them. Elegant and irreproachable women, who, a year ago, would have scornfully smiled at the possibility of their being seen in such a place, sit complacently at the same tables where men are drinking beer and smoking cigars, and seem to think it all right. The whole thing has a strange and foreign air which only one's familiarity with the American type of face at last dissipates. In the many times I have been there during the present season, I have never seen a loafer or an ungentlemanly act. The entire assemblage is as decorous as though the doorkeeper had the gift of telling a lady or a gentleman at a glance, and the power of excluding all who did not come up to his ideas upon that head.

Madame Lanner's Troupe.

Madame Lanner's ballet troupe has arrived, and held its first rehearsal yesterday at the Grand Opera House. They reached this port on Wednesday, but with the resiliency of their profession threw off their fatigue and commenced work at once. Though ostensibly Viennese, they number various nationalities. One remarkable thing about them is that they are all blondes without exception—natural-born blondes, without any of the bleaching process which so many of the pretty British burlesquers went through. Probably there is not one dancer among them who is as good as Lupo, who has only lately had the opportunity of showing what she can do. When her handsome and absinthe-loving brother was alive she was obliged to play second to him, and had little chance for displaying that remarkable muscular power for which, since his death, she has become celebrated. Madame Lanner herself is not so much a *danseuse* as she is a directress. Bertha Lind, the little Swede, is very blonde and quite beautiful. Madame Lanner and the principal members of her troupe have taken a furnished house in Twenty-fourth street; the others have scattered themselves around among the various French houses of the city where they can get claret for breakfast and not be compelled to drink terrible tea and coffee, as the barbarous Americans do.

Stay-at-Home Consolation.

Upon Broadway, a little above Union Square, is a meat and vegetable market, upon one of stalls of which is a placard bearing this announcement:—"Marketing sent to the country." What a world of significance there is in a simple statement like this! How true it is that not one in twenty of those who rush to the country obtain a tithe of the gratification they seek! What a consolation it is to the man who *must* stay in the city all summer, to reflect that he is much better off where he is, that he gets more for paying less, and that what he *does* get is of a better quality than he could reasonably hope for among dusty roads and green fields! After all, is not this going into the country but a delusion and a snare? Does it not come under that universal heading of "humbug" which applies to almost every aspect of human affairs? Would not these rich snobs and these poor proud people—these Maximums and Minimums of city life—be infinitely happier in a judicious outlay of money at home, than they often are amid the costly discomforts and dissatisfying luxuries of watering-places? Let us hope so—we, at any rate, who cannot get away. When those who make it their business to send marketing to the country make an excellent living out of such an avocation, it is worth while to ask what peculiar compensations the country affords for the deficiencies of which such a state of things is significant. People might as well expect an Athens without owls and a Newcastle without coals as a country without marketing of its own.

The Baths.

As every one anticipated who had been interested enough in the subject to bestow thought upon it at all, the public baths are a grand success. There are accommodations at present for only ten hundred at any one time, but if there were facilities for twenty times that number they would all be made use of. It is calculated that no less than five thousand availed themselves of the luxury on Thursday. Yesterday was the women's day, and the attendance of females of every age was hardly less large than that of the men. Mr. Tweed himself visited the baths on Thursday, and viewed his own handiwork with evident pleasure.

Apropos of Mr. Tweed,

I might say that, as Commissioner of Public Works, he is an extremely overworked, harassed, and successful man. True, his hours are only from nine to three, but into those hours is compressed enough worriment to last most men a lifetime. To see him is next to an impossibility. His doors are constantly beset by one or two thousand applicants, all clamoring for positions; and of this number, perhaps, he sees ten in the course of the day. His clerks will not even take him a card or note that is not accompanied with very cogent reasons for its delivery. However, he does not shut down upon his old friends who are less successful than himself. Virtually he is the ruler of New York city, beside whom Mayor Oakey Hall is a shadow, and he has a comfortable way of snugly laughing and informing his cronies, in moments of confidence, that "it pays—yes! the thing pays!"

ALI BABA.

THE WASHED DEMOCRACY.

Opening of the New York Public Baths—Great Success of the Enterprise.

The New York *Herald* of Friday says:—

AT AN EARLY HOUR

yesterday morning the immense bathing-house put up by the Department of Public Works at the foot of Fifth street began to be the resort of large crowds of men and boys, and by 2 o'clock over 1500 males had visited the place and dissolved their antiquated barnacles in the waters of the East river. None, it is a pleasure to say, were found to be insoluble. The chemical properties of the element seemed to attack the most animated forms of real estate, and no large aggregation of soil proved to be too impervious.

The bathing-house itself is no novelty to New York. It is very similar to the one for a long time moored at the foot of Thirtieth street and North river, but now managed by private parties at the foot of Thirty-fourth street, North river. It is simply

A HUGE WOODEN FLOAT,

with the sides under water, made of lattice-work, and the wooden floor is open for the admission of water. It floats by its own buoyancy. The sides are painted drab, are of some architectural pretension, and are made somewhat in imitation of

THE "TOMBS."

In fact, the resemblance to the Tombs is very close, for the house is rectangular, with a large area in the centre, which is nothing but a field of water.

A depth of four feet was kept in the reservoir, if such it can be called, throughout the day.

On the four sides, and running around the interior, are the boxes, sixty-eight in number. These boxes are dressing stalls, provided with hooks and wooden seats, while a ventilator admits air and light.

Yesterday bathing was

FREE TO ALL

without tickets. What a swarm of boys this indulgence brought! By 10 o'clock the pack of urchins had swollen to a mob, and an extra platoon of police was ordered to the vicinity. The lads were almost crazy; they issued loud cries and gave the foot of Fifth street

A JUVENILE PANDEMONIUM.

But the M. P.'s clubs made them relax. Yet over five thousand bathed in this one house yesterday, and this astonishing number was only a small parcel of the applicants.

The question now comes, What did yesterday prove? It proved that public bath are a magnificent success: but it proved also that instead of having two there should be fifty.

The great impediment proves to be boys. They are regular devils and bathe for fun. Their exclusion, except at stated times, will become almost absolutely necessary. Although by the rules they are limited to twenty minutes, their clothes once off it is impossible to discover the identity of a single one of them. By sharp ruses they can remain in all day and monopolize the bath.

It is not certain that a small fee, say of two cents, would not be better than the present arrangement for the good of all concerned. In Paris (on the Seine) this rule has been tried and it works admirably. It should be remembered that whatever expedients are provided, there is still a large class who will go into the river from the pier heads, independent of baths of any kind.

As a permanent fixture this bath-house cannot be praised. It is light, of flimsy construction, and could be easily destroyed by fire or a terrific sea. Constant use will also soon annihilate it.

To-day the women are to bathe, and the other regulations will be followed as found in these rules.

THE REGULATIONS.

The baths will be opened daily from June 1 to September 30, as follows:—

FOR MEN

on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 5 A. M. to 10 P. M., and on Sundays from 5 A. M. till 12 M.

FOR WOMEN

on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays from 5 A. M. till 9 P. M.

No person will be admitted without a ticket, and if required must give his or her name and address. Tickets shall be free, but they will be refused for sanitary and police reasons, according to circumstances.

Women and girls will be required to furnish suitable bathing dresses.

Bathers of either sex desiring towels may obtain them of the keeper by depositing twenty-five cents. Upon the return of the towel twenty-two cents will be returned.

Throwing towels in the water or at another person is prohibited, under penalty for the same of expulsion from the bath.

No person shall push another into the water or spatter water at him against his wish.

No swearing, profanity, or noisy language will be permitted.

Any person detected in defacing the premises will be arrested.

All persons must retire as soon as dressed.

Each person shall be charged in name with the number of his dressing-room key, and a strict return of the same will be required within thirty minutes from the time it is taken.

No persons as spectators will be allowed to stand upon the platform or about the houses without special permit.

No person will be allowed to remain in the water more than twenty minutes, and the keeper shall, in cases of great demands for baths, shorten the time of boys to accommodate other persons.

Bathers shall not stand about the platforms nor keep dressing-rooms after dressing.

No dogs will be allowed in the houses.

Money, clothes, or property left in the house or rooms will be at the risk of the owner.

All questions of the priority of bathing, use of rooms, or obedience to rules shall be finally decided by the keeper.

A policeman will be in attendance to aid to enforce order, subject to the wish of the keeper.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 4 32 MOON SETS..... 10 25
SUN SETS..... 7 35 HIGH WATER..... 4 24

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

THOMAS G. HOOD, CHRIS. J. HOFFMAN, THOMAS C. HAND, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Tonawanda, Barrett, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Brig Edith Putnam, Bath, Warren & Gregg.
Schr Romp, Miller, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr H. T. Hedges, Hedges, Sag Harbor, do.
Schr Seguin, Call, Hallowell, do.
Schr David Wasson, Tapley, Boston, do.
Schr L. A. Rose, Rose, Lynn, do.
Schr J. Williamson, Corson, Providence, do.
Schr T. E. French, Doughty, Washington, N. C., C. Haslam & Co.
Schr Wm. N. Gesner, Egbert, Richmond, D. Cooper.
Schr Marshall Perrin, Packard, Boston, do.
Schr Jas. B. Parson, Young, Dighton, Mass., do.
Schr Weight, Gandy, Washington, D. C., do.
Schr Problem, Marshal, Norfolk, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Saxon, Sears, 46 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co. Outside the Capes saw a bark, bound in; above Newcastle, a ship coming up in tow; at the Lazaretto, two brigs.

Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Brig H. Houston, French, 11 days from Caibarien, with sugar and molasses to George C. Carson & Co.—vessel to Souder & Adams. Left brig E. P. Swift, discharging.

Brig Kodiak, Downing, 10 days from Sagua, with sugar to J. Mason & Co.—vessel to Warren & Gregg.

Schr Irvine, Diggins, 9 days from Cardenas, with molasses to George W. Bernadon & Bro.—vessel to Warren & Gregg.

Schr Golden Eagle, Howes, 5 days from Boston, with mdse. to Naylor & Co.

Schr S. C. Pithian, Tuft, 1 day from Port Deposit, Md., with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, July 1.—Four barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

Satterlee, with wheat, for New Brunswick.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, July 1.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

M. A. Wagner, C. A. Silliman, Martha Lamb, Clinton, W. & J. Thompson, Velocipede, Charles McCaffrey, and W. Huster, all with coal for New York.

L. S. C.

(*By Telegraph.*)

LEWES, Del., July 1—A. M.—Went to sea last evening, brig John McDonald and six schooners.

The Cope reports brigs Essex, from Cardenas, and Almon Rowell, from Matanzas, passed in yesterday.

Passing out, nine schooners.

The steamer Washington left for New York at 5 P. M. yesterday.

Wind W. Thermometer, 90.

P. M.—A bark and schooner from outside are in the harbor, and a large bark is anchored below, bound up. One schooner passing in.

Wind N. E.; heavy squall passing to eastward. Thermometer at 1 P. M., 98; at 3:30 it stood at 84.

MEMORANDA.

Steamer J. W. Everman, Hinckley, hence, arrived at Charleston yesterday.

Steamers H. Livingston, for New York, and North Point, for Baltimore, cleared at Savannah yesterday.

Steamer Benefactor, Pennington, cleared at New York yesterday for Wilmington.

Steamer Baltimore, Voeckler, from Bremen via Southampton 17th ult. for Baltimore, passed Fortress Monroe yesterday.

Steamer City of Baltimore, Jones, from Liverpool via Halifax, at Boston yesterday.

Br. steamer Batavia, Le Messurier, from Liverpool, at Boston yesterday.

Br. steamer Europe, McDonald, sailed from Glasgow 18th ult. for New York.

Br. steamer Trojan, Thompson, from New York 11th, at Greenock 30th ult.

Steamer Columbia, Van Sice, cleared at New York 30th ult. for Havana.

Steamer Centipede, Doughty, hence, at Boston 29th ult.

Steamer City of Merida, Deaken, from Vera Cruz June 20, Sisal 23d, and Havana 92 hours, at New York 30th ult. June 27, off Jupiter, passed a ship showing a white flag with blue border, and red ball in centre; also a three-masted schooner, showing a red flag with a white cross, both bound N.

N. G. steamer Hansa, Brickenstein, cleared at New York 30th ult. for Bremen.

Bark Annie Augusta, Davis, sailed from St. Jago 12th ult., for Philadelphia via Guantanamo.

Brig J. H. Crowley, Crowley, for Philadelphia, cleared at Matanzas 23d ult.

Br. brig John Beers, Lewis, hence, at St. Johns, N. B., 27th ult.

Brig E. A. Bernard, Willeby, cleared at Havana 23d ult. for Delaware Breakwater.

Schrs Emily H. Naylor, Naylor, and Elvie Davis, from Boston for Philadelphia, sailed from Holmes' Hole 28th ult.

Schr James McGee, Elinn, hence, at New Haven 30th ult.

Schr Westmoreland, Rice, hence, at Providence 29th ult.

Schr H. S. Marlor, Wines, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 29th ult.

Schr Roanoke, Hathaway, hence, at Stonington 28th ult.

Schr Narcissa, Bunting, hence, at Norfolk 29th ult.

Schr M. H. Tyler, Edwards, from Providence, and Wm. Magee, Donnelly, from Derby, both for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 30th ult.

Schr Ida L. Bearse, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 30th ult.

Schr R. C. Thomas, Crockett, cleared at Boston 29th ult. for Gardiner, to load for Philadelphia.

Schrs J. M. Broomall, Douglass, and C. W. May, Ensiler, cleared at Boston 29th ult. for Kennebec and Philadelphia.

Schr Hardscrabble, Fales, hence, at Boston 29th ultimo.

Schr S. & E. Corson, Brower, hence, at Holmes' Hole 28th ult., and sailed again for Boston.

Schrs Delmont, Gates, and Isaac Reed, Crowell, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 29th ult.

Schr Charles E. Paige, Doughty, hence for Key West, was spoken 24th ult., lat. 34, long. 74.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that the fog-trumpet near Monhegan Lighthouse, Me., cannot be sounded, owing to some disarrangement of the machinery, and that the fog-bell at that place will be rung during thick weather until further notice.

SPAIN—NORTH COAST, SANTANDAR.—*Fixed Green Light on Point Puerto.*—The Spanish Government has given notice that from May 15, 1870, a light would be exhibited from a lighthouse on Point Puerto, west entrance of Port Santandar. The light is a fixed green light, with a sector of 5 degrees of white light, covering Horaldada islet, elevated 79 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of 4 miles. It is onscured landward from S. ⅜ W. to E. by N. ½ N. The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the fifth order. The lighthouse is 45 feet nigh, square, brick color, and is attached to the keeper's dwelling. It is situated N. N. E. 110 yards from Castillo de la Cerda. Position, lat. 43 28 13 N., long. 3 46 10 W. from Greenwich.

Vessels from the westward will not sight the light on Point Puerto until it bears S. ½ W., on which bearing the shoal water off Cabo Menor will be cleared.

(All bearings are magnetic. Variation:—20¾ degrees westerly in 1870.)

By order of the Lighthouse Board.

W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., June 11, 1870.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.

EASTON & McMAHON,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

WISHART'S COLUMN

A Change without Alteration.

Most of the cities of our Union have pet names—titles of endearment which are almost as well known as their proper titles. Thus we have the Garden City, the Hub, the Crescent and the Twin. One among our larger capitals has a name which is merely a translation of its own into a more familiar and better understood language. We mean Philadelphia, the City of Brotherly Love. It is a city of which an American may well be proud, for here the Declaration of Independence was signed, and the heart of every patriot swells with a nobler emotion as he looks upon the bell which pealed forth with joy at a nation's deliverance. The philanthropist feels his heart throb with pleasure as he views the noble institutions which a magnificent charity has erected in that favored spot to relieve the distress of humanity. The friend of science rejoices to see the city of the great American printer and philosopher abounding in institutes for science and nurseries of art. Medical students resort to Philadelphia for their professional training. The young man intending to adopt the Bar as his occupation seeks her classic groves. The architect finds in her streets and squares, her solemn temples and gorgeous palaces, fit examples for his study and imitation. The merchant from other cities looks with wonder upon the commercial facilities of Philadelphia, her double port, her mineral treasures poured into her lap from the exhaustless resources of the Commonwealth, and the manufacturing energies which put the wheels of industry in motion and send the products of her artisans and the result of the energies of her capitalists to the farthest regions of the West and all points of the compass. From Philadelphia as from a modern Bethesda a healing pool for the diseases of humanity flow out the grand remedies which have stood the test of time, and are known and valued wherever mankind is liable to the ills of flesh or the accidents of climate. Why it is we know not, but probably from her magnificent central position of our country, those members of the healing art who furnish the whole world with remedies for every complaint seem to have made their headquarters in the City of Brotherly Love.

We could enumerate, had we space and time, a large number of houses engaged in this noble work. Second to none, take, for instance, those well-known medicines, the Pine Tree Tar Cordial and Dyspepsia Pills. The results of long experience and the subject of many papers before the Philosophical Society of Great Britain, it was left to America to see their virtues fully tested, and to Philadelphia to become the great centre from which they traversed half the world. Originally introduced by L. Q. C. WISHART, they rapidly became popular and brought fame and fortune to their proprietor, who some twelve months ago died, full of years and honors, respected and regretted by all who knew him. These medicines for that peculiarly American complaint—chronic indigestion or dyspepsia—together with his fortune, fell into good hands, and the worthy sons carry on their manufacture and distribution. HENRY R. WISHART, the principal manag recognized by the profession as a promising man, though scarcely thirty years old, possessed of the energy which is requisite in his calling, and which is so peculiarly characteristic of the Philadelphians. He, well knowing that they have something the world wants and the people will have, is extending the fame and knowledge of his father's bequest through the length and breadth of the land by an extensive system of newspaper advertising; and the village must be remote, the drug store extremely rare, which is not supplied with a stock of the Tar Cordial and Dyspepsia Pills, two preparations which, at the present day, stand foremost in the ranks of patent medicines, and which are the sheet-anchor of health when once that kitchen of the body, the human stomach, gives way under the distressing symptoms of confirmed indigestion. Young and enterprising, a future lies before the WISHARTS of which any man might be proud, and which they will, we predict, grasp and use with prudence and success. A trade immense to contemplate lies in the articles and the men.—*Davenport Democrat.*

DR. WISHART'S

PINE TREE

TAR CORDIAL.

Nature's Great Remedy.

It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree, obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medical properties are retained.

It is the only safe and reliable remedy which has ever been prepared from the juice of the Pine Tree.

It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite.

It strengthens the debilitated system.

It purifies and enriches the blood, and expels from the system the corruption which scrofula breeds on the lungs.

It dissolves the mucus or phlegm which stops the air passages of the lungs.

Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surface of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving pain and subduing inflammation.

It is the result of years of study and experiment, and it is offered to the afflicted with the positive assurance of its power to cure the following diseases, if the patient has not too long delayed a resort to the means of cure:—

Consumption of the Lungs, Cough, Sore Throat and Breast, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Blind and Bleeding Piles, Asthma Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, etc. etc.

We are often asked why are not other remedies in the market for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, and other Pulmonary affections, equal to Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial? We answer—

First. It cures—not by stopping coughs, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, causing irritation and cough.

Second. Most throat and lung remedies are composed of anodynes, which allay the cough for awhile, but by their constringent effects the fibres become hardened, and the unhealthy fluids coagulate and are retained in the system, causing disease beyond the control of our most eminent physicians.

Third. The Pine Tree Tar Cordial, with its assistants, are preferable, because they remove the cause of irritation of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assist the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions and purify the blood, thus scientifically making the cure perfect.

Dr. Wishart has on file at his office hundreds and thousands of certificates from men and women of unquestionable character, who were once hopelessly given up to die, but through the Providence of God were completely restored to health by the Pine Tree Tar Cordial. A physician in attendance, who can be consulted in person or by mail, free of charge. Price of Pine Tree Tordial, $1 50 per bottle; $11 per dozen. Sent by express on receipt of price. Address

L. Q. C. WISHART,

No. 232 NORTH SECOND STREET,

s w 3m] PHILADELPHIA.

BLANK BOOKS, ETC.

NEW FIRMS FOR JULY, 1870.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS IN TIME FOR

BLANK BOOKS,

STATIONERY, and

PRINTING

A full assortment of BLANK BOOKS and STATIONERY always on hand.

WM. F. MURPHY'S SONS,

No. 339 CHESNUT STREET

AND

No. 55 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

6 11 s3t tu3t th3trp PHILADELPHIA.

GAS FIXTURES.

821 CHERRY STREET.

CORNELIUS & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

GAS FIXTURES, Etc.

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL SALESROOMS

821 CHERRY Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

We have no Store or Salesroom on Chesnut street.

6 11 1m4p CORNELIUS & SONS.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

FREIGHT NOTICE.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, June 29, 1870.

This Company will not issue through Bills of Lading after JUNE 30, 1870, unless freight is delivered to the P. W. and B. R R. Co. at WASHINGTON Avenue and SWANSON Streets.

SHIPPERS BY ERICSSON LINE will please notice.

JAS. C. WILSON, AGENT.

6 29 10t No. 44 South FIFTH Street.

WASHING MACHINES.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED SOLD AND THE DEMAND INCREASING.

Fifteen hundred sold and the demand increasing. Fifteen hundred sold and the demand increasing.

THE GREAT

KING WASHER.

Fifteen hundred sold within four months.

THE BEST, CHEAPEST, MOST DURABLE AND ECONOMICAL WASHING MACHINE.

GENERAL AGENTS,

J. H. COYLE & CO.,

Wooden Ware Dealers,

No. 516 MARKET STREET,

5 5 thstu3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

FURNITURE, ETC.

RICHMOND & CO.,

FIRST-CLASS

FURNITURE WAREROOMS

No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT,

6 11 PHILADELPHIA

FURNITURE

Selling at Cost,

No. 1019 MARKET Street.

4 18 3m G. R. NORTH.

THE FINE ARTS.

LOOKING-GLASSES,

Every Novelty in style, at very low prices.

OIL PAINTINGS,

ENGRAVINGS,

CHROMOS, ETC. ETC.

A large selection.

PICTURE FRAMES, a prominent Department, revised very low prices.

RUSTIC FRAMES, EASELS, PORCELAINS.

ROGERS' GROUPS, Sole Agency.

GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, free to the public.

JAMES S EARLE & SONS,

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,

18 PHILADELPHIA

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

J. WATSON & SON,

Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFE STORE,

No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

3 31 5 A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada.

PLATED WARE.

PLATED GOODS.

REMOVAL OF A. H. ROGERS

From No. 804 Chesnut street to

No. 632 MARKET Street, First Floor,

Where we shall be happy to see our old customers of the trade. Constantly on hand Rogers Brothers' and Meridan Britannia Co.'s Plated Ware of all descriptions. 6 4 1m

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in a the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street next door to the Post Office 10 5

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory

JOHN T. BAILEY,

N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts

ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc. Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. 3 1 Also, WOOL SACKS.

JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES DIXON'S No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street 4 18 6m

AMUSEMENTS.

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE SEVENTH Street, below Arch.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, June 29, and until further notice,
THE INFANT SAPPHO
and
MISS LELIA ELLIS,
the successful young Prima Donna.
The most legitimate success known.
Sappho matinee Saturday, July 2, at 2. 6 29 4t

PENNSYLVANIA POLYTECHNIC AND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, No. 1206 CHESNUT Street, three doors above Twelfth, the most complete collection of objects, illustrating Physiology, Pathology, Natural History, etc. Illustrative Lectures every evening. Open 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. 6 6 2m

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street. THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAHER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 13

FURNACES.

Established in 1835.

Invariably the greatest success ever all competition whenever and wherever exhibited or used in the UNITED STATES.

CHARLES WILLIAMS'

Patent Golden Eagle Furnaces,

Acknowledged by the leading Architects and Builders to be the most powerful and durable Furnaces offered, and the most prompt, systematic, and largest house in this line of business.

HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICES,

and only first-class work turned out.

Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—SEND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT AND VENTILATION. 6 22 4m

GROCERIES, ETC.

TO FAMILIES GOING TO THE COUNTRY.

We offer a full stock of the

Finest Groceries to Select From,

And at the LOWEST CASH PRICES. Packed securely and delivered at any of the Depots.

COUSTY'S East End Grocery,

No. 118 South SECOND St.,

3 17 thstu BELOW CHESNUT STREET.

CURING, PACKING, AND SMOKING ESTABISHMENT OF JOHN BOWER & CO. CURERS OF SUPERIOR

SUGAR-CURED HAMS,

BEEF, and TONGUES, and dealers in Provisions generally. E. W. corner TWENTY-FOURTH and BROWN Streets. 5 24 2mthstu

JUST RECEIVED,

NEW SMOKED

AND

SPICED SALMON.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE TO SECURE a convenient and beautiful home. The modern built three-story brick Dwelling, No. 1822 MASTER Street, lot 16x160, to a wide street; elegant garden in high state of cultivation, full of choice flowers, grape and other vines. House in good condition, supplied with modern conveniences. Price, $3500. Part can remain. 6 30 6t

TO RENT.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 732 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Each buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER, 12 10t Delanco, N. J.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, with all the modern conveniences, on LOCUST avenue, near Willow avenue, Germantown. Three minutes walk from Church lane station. Immediate possession. Apply to SCOTT & DAY, No. 38 North THIRD street. 7 1 6t.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY DWELLING, with back buildings, situated in CONGRESS Street, No. 131, between Front and Second, with all the modern improvements. Apply to AARON BURLEY, 6 15 No. 209 S. SEVENTH Street.

HAIR CURLERS.

THE HYPERION

HAIR CURLERS,

AN INDISPENSABLE ARTICLE FOR THE LADIES

(Patented July 9, 1867.)

This Curler is the most perfect invention ever offered to the public. It is easily operated, neat in appearance and will not injure the hair, as there is no heat required, nor any metallic substance used to rust or break the hair Manufactured only, and for sale wholesale and retail, by

McMILLAN & CO.,

5 23 6m No. 63 North FRONT Street, Philadelphia.

Sold at all Dry Goods, Trimming and Notion Stores.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF NAVY VESSELS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25, 1870.

The Navy Department will offer for sale at public auction, at the United States Navy Yard, BROOKLYN, on SATURDAY, the 16th day of July, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., the live oak frame, copper-fastened screw steamer

SEMINOLE,

of 800 tons, old measurement.

Also, at the United States Navy Yard, WASHINGTON, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of July, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., the steam tug

PRIMROSE,

of 94 tons.

The vessels and their inventories can be examined at any time, on application to the Commandants of the respective yards. One-half of the whole amount of the purchase money of each vessel must be deposited at the time of adjudication, and the vessel must be removed from the Navy Yard within two (2) weeks from the day of sale.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw the vessels from sale for any purchaser who will pay the appraised value, with an increase of ten (10) per centum thereto. 6 25 stuth 9t

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to

STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS

at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon; the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,

2 17 1 No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1870.

☞ In accordance with our usual custom, no paper will be issued from this office on Monday next, the anniversary of our national birthday.

THE INCOME TAX INIQUITY.

The rejoicing over the defeat of the income tax was somewhat premature, as that irresponsible and uncertain body, the Senate of the United States, last night reconsidered its vote of a few days ago, abolishing the tax, and decided to continue it for two years, at 2½ per cent., on all incomes over $2000. This reversal of the former decision of the Senate was brought about by a piece of mean trickery, the motion to reconsider having been made at a late hour and in the absence of a great many Senators who were known to be opposed to the continuance of the tax. The reason assigned for this action was that, in order to raise the necessary revenue, either incomes or gross receipts must be taxed, and that it was preferable to impose the burden upon the former. Any one acquainted even in the most superficial manner with the financial condition of the Government knows perfectly well that neither of these taxes are required, as without them the receipts of the Government will be far in excess of its legitimate expenses. It is simply an outrage that an inquisitorial tax that was originally imposed under peculiar circumstances, that made the patriotic people of the country willing to submit to anything so that the Rebellion could be crushed, should be continued after it has expired by limitation, and after the very plain and emphatic expression of public opinion with regard to it.

The only people in this country who can be said to be in favor of the income tax are Western and Southern farmers who have no *cash* incomes worth speaking about, and yet who are often possessed of far greater wealth than the clerks and others who live on salaries in the Eastern States, who are forced to bear the burden of the tax. The corn-growers think that by continuing the income tax they will be able to shift a portion at least of the burden that properly belongs to them upon the shoulders of others, and it is to gratify this mean and selfish spirit that so many of the Congressmen from the West and South have advocated this unjust and iniquitous measure with such persistence. As has been asserted again and again, however, the amount of the tax is not what is objected to, and we would equally oppose the imposition of one-tenth of one per cent. as we would ten per cent., if it required the tax-payer to make a formal and detailed statement of his most private affairs for the benefit of anybody whom curiosity or impertinence might induce to inspect his returns and publish them to the world. The only hope now is that the President will interpose his veto, but as he is committed to Secretary Boutwell's policy of paying off the public debt as rapidly as possible, it is scarcely to be expected that he will interfere, especially as a veto would have the effect of sending the bill back to Congress at the very fag-end of the session, when its reconsideration and reconstruction would produce a great deal of confusion. There is no help for it, therefore, but to swallow the bitter pill with as good a grace as possible, and to wait patiently until a favorable opportunity offers for making the advocates of the tax in Congress feel the weight of public opinion in such manner that they will learn which are the masters, the people or their representatives.

The following was the vote on June 24 to strike out the income tax sections:—

YEAS.

Abbott,	Fenton,	Pomeroy,
Ames,	Ferry,	Robertson,
Anthony,	Fowler,	Saulsbury,
Bayard,	Gilbert,	Scott,
Buckingham,	Hamilton (Md.),	Stewart,
Cameron,	Harris,	Sumner,
Carpenter,	Johnson,	Thurman,
Casserly,	Kellogg,	Trumbull,
Cole,	McCreery,	Vickers,
Conkling,	McDonald,	Wilson,
Corbett,	Osborn,	Yates—34.
Davis,		

NAYS.

Boreman,	Howell,	Schurz,
Brownlow,	Morrill (Me.),	Sherman,
Chandler,	Morrill (Vt.),	Sprague,
Drake,	Morton,	Thayer,
Hamlin,	Pratt,	Warner,
Harlan,	Ramsey,	Willey,
Howard,	Rice,	Williams—23.
Howe,	Ross,	

The vote yesterday to strike out was as follows:—

YEAS.

Bayard,	Kellogg,	Scott,
Casserly,	Lewis,	Stewart,
Corbett,	McCreery,	Stockton,
Fenton,	McDonald,	Sumner,
Gilbert,	Osborn,	A. G. Thurman,
Hamilton (Md.),	Pomeroy,	Trumbull,
Harris,	Robertson,	Vickers—22.
Johnston,		

NAYS.

Abbott,	Howell,	Schurz,
Anthony,	Morrill (Me.),	Sherman,
Chandler,	Morrill (Vt.),	Spencer,
Cragin,	Patterson,	Tipton,
Drake,	Pool,	Warner,
Edmunds,	Pratt,	Willey,
Hamlin,	Ramsey,	Williams,
Harlan,	Rice,	Wilson—26.
Howe,	Ross,	

By the above it will be seen that Abbott of North Carolina and Anthony of Rhode Island, who orginally voted against the tax, deserted their colors yesterday and joined the forces of the enemy. With their assistance, and in the absence of a large number of the Senators who would doubtless have voted yesterday as they did a week ago, an outrage was perpetrated that a large portion of the people of the country will be slow to forget.

MOUNT VERNON.

Some of the American scientists contend, as in duty bound, that this continent is decidedly more ancient than that of the Old World, and that long before Adam delved and Eve span, gigantic sloths browsed in our forests and mighty mastodons made the earth tremble. But, be this as it may, Europe, Asia, and Africa, as the homes of historic mankind, have nevertheless a decided advantage over us in the way of shrines, relics, and antiquities. All the people we read and care about who lived more than four centuries ago played their parts on the stage of action on the other side of the Atlantic, and our Aztecs, Toltecs, and more barbarous aborigines sink into utter insignificance, as objects of present interest, when compared with either the Egyptians, the Romans, the Greeks, the Israelites, the Assyrians, the Hindoos, or the Chinese. We can manage sometimes, however, to awaken a moderate degree of interest in the early colonists, and Pilgrim Rock may be fairly backed against any other stone of its size, weight, and historic age, as a central point of fuss and fustian. Pennsylvania has a monument, too, to mark the site of Penn's famous treaty with the Indians, but it receives comparatively little attention or veneration, and we must come down to the Revolutionary era before we can get up a respectable degree of enthusiasm of a truly national character. For the leading spirit of that great epoch the American people cherish a degree of reverential regard that has rarely or never been paralleled, and the feeling is quite as strong as that which in earlier and ruder ages led to the investment of favorite heroes with divine honors. But even this powerful feeling has not secured the universal success of the varied schemes for heaping posthumous honors upon the Father of his Country. The people, generous to a fault in their contributions to all live projects of practical importance, have made but niggardly advances for marble mementoes, and their action in this respect is rather to be commended than condemned. They did invest, however, under the inspiring strains of Edward Everett's eloquence, rather heavily in Mount Vernon stock, but the subsequent history and present condition of that enterprise are scarcely of a character to incite other similar operations. A great deal more money was given for the property than it was worth as a farm, and the present management appears to possess neither means nor capacity to keep the estate in order. An annual council of the vice-regents was recently held which a gushing correspondent assures us was attended by a goodly array of matrons, embracing as much beauty, elegance, and intellect as was possessed by the noble Lee, Custis, and Fairfax dames who graced the halls of Mount Vernon in the days of Washington, and the necessity of a "great effort" to redeem the estate from desolation was vigorously discussed. We are told that the present revenues are derived exclusively from "the receipts of the boat, and from selling fruit, vegetables, and milk," and as the buildings are falling into decay, as the cellar is always partly full of water, as there is no safeguard against fire, as the fenders, hearths, and mantel-pieces have been mutilated by relic-hunters, and as nearly all the rooms are unfurnished, there are abundant opportunities to expend a much larger sum than the regent and vice-regents now obtain from boat fares, peas, and potatoes. A great and liberal public would probably have no objection to contribute all that may be necessary to put Mount Vernon on a proper footing, but the ambition of those who have already tolerated so much decay does not appear to be bounded by repairs and furniture. They are anxious to go into the relic business, and if they once fairly embark in it, an endless catalogue of objects which patriotic citizens are anxious to sell will be unearthed. Already we are told that Mrs. Washington's keys and medicine chest are "in the possession of a Virginia family, who will consent to part with them for a consideration," and in due season some of her bonnets and frocks may be thrown upon the market. If the demand should become active, there is no telling how many treasures will be manufactured for the occasion. The relic business is intermingled with so much humbug in all ages and all countries, that no limits can be fixed to the folly and credulity of its dupes. In Spain two veritable heads of the same saint are exhibited in towns not more than forty miles distant from each other; there are tons of nails and wood exhibited as portions of the true cross, and enough thorns to fill a hay wagon. If the people begin to pay extravagant prices for old housekeepers' keys and medicine chests, every imaginable antique article of household furniture and wearing apparel can speedily be made to pass muster as part and parcel of the Washington establishment, and a new branch of commerce may be created in the Old Dominion only second in importance to that already established by the relic-sellers of Rome.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ UNION SERVICES.—DURING JULY AND August the CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets, will unite with the THIRD REFORMED CHURCH, TENTH and FILBERT Streets. Rev. A. REED, D. D., will preach to-morrow (Sabbath) morning at 10½ o'clock, in the Central Church, and in the evening, at 8 o'clock, in the Third Reformed Church.

☞ WAYNE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Rev. S. P. LINN (pastor elect) will preach at WAYNE HALL, Radnor, to-morrow (Sabbath), at 10½ o'clock A. M., the Sabbath-school commencing at 9 o'clock A. M. In the evening, at ½ before 8 o'clock, special sermon to young men. Subject, "The sustaining power of an approving conscience."

☞ UNION SERVICES.—WEST ARCH STREET and SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES will worship together during July and August. Rev. Dr. WILLITS will preach to-morrow in West Arch Street Church at 10½ A. M., and in Seventh Presbyterian Church, Broad, above Chesnut, at 8 P. M.

☞ NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SIXTH Street, above GREEN.—Preaching to-morrow (sabbath) by Pastor,

Rev. B. L. AGNEW,

at 10½ o'clock morning, and 8 evening. Strangers always welcome.

☞ GERMANTOWN SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TULPEHOCKEN and GREEN Streets.—Rev. ROBERT DAVIDSON, D. D., formerly of New Brunswick, will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ ARCH STREET M. E. CHURCH, BROAD, below Arch.—Preaching Sunday, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. W. L. GRAY, and at 8 P. M. by Rev. C. H. PAYNE, D. D. Strangers invited.

☞ TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH, above Race.—The Rev. H. A. CLEVELAND, pastor, will preach to-morrow morning at 10½, evening at 8. Strangers invited.

☞ THE REV. SAMUEL P. LINN WILL BE installed as pastor of the Wayne Presbyterian Church, by the Presbytery of Chester, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, July 5, at Wayne Hall, Radnor, Delaware county. The public are invited.

☞ PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL SERVICE every Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock, in hall southwest corner of GIRARD Avenue and SIXTH Street.

☞ ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TWENTIETH and CHERRY Streets.—Service (Choral) and sermon to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. At this service the seats will be free. 7 2 3t*

☞ NORTH U. P. CHURCH, MASTER STREET, above Fifteenth.—Rev. W. S. OWENS at 10½ A. M. Children's church at 2½ P. M. No evening service.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ COOL. AT

COOL. JOHN

COOL. WANAMAKER'S,

C COOL. Nos. 818 and 802

L COOL. CHESNUT

O COOL. Street.

T COOL.

H COOL.

I COOL.

N COOL.

G COOL.

☞ PROCLAMATION OF THE MAYOR.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, July 1, 1860.

NOTICE is hereby given that the police force have been instructed to rigidly enforce the ordinance prohibiting the firing of crackers, squibs, chasers, rockets, and other fireworks, and the firing off of guns, pistols, and other firearms on the coming 4th instant.

Parents, guardians, and others, the heads of families, are earnestly requested to co-operate with the officers in this respect, so that the good order and quiet of the city may be maintained, and casualty by fire in a great measure avoided.

By order of the Mayor.

ST. CLAIR A. MULHOLLAND,
7 1 2t Chief of Police.

☞ THE FOURTH OF JULY WILL BE CELEbrated by the Friends of Temperance by a Public Meeting in INDEPENDENCE SQUARE on MONDAY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. Addresses will be made by Hon. Samuel C. Pomeroy of Kansas, ex-Governor James Pollock, Rev. J. L. Withrow, Rev. H. A. Cleveland, and others. Professor Rufus Adams will recite a poem written for the occasion by John Hickey. To conclude by Colonel Wm. H. Maurice reciting the Declaration of Independence from memory. Hassler's celebrated Band has been engaged for the occasion. 1t

☞ STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

CHARLES BLASIUS,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE

WORLD-RENOWNED PIANOS,

AT THE OLD WAREROOMS,

No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET. (4 15tf4p

☞ PIANOS! PIANOS!! PIANOS!!!

Preparatory to tearing out and enlarging his rooms,

100 PIANOS,

new and old, will be sold astonishingly low for one month.

J. E. GOULD,
No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

STECK & CO.'S, HAINES BROS.,' and other PIANOS

ONLY AT GOULD'S.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS

world-renowned,

ONLY AT GOULD'S. 55 thstu 4mrp

☞ POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA., July 1, 1870.

MONDAY, July 4, this office will close at 10:30 A. M.; 7:30 A. M. delivery and 4 P. M. collection will be made by carriers.

1t HENRY H. BINGHAM, Postmaster.

☞ HARPER'S HAIR DYE—THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or gray hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; TRENWITH, No. 614 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts; and all Druggists. 531 tf 4p

☞ OFFICE OF THE SCHOMAKER PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 1143 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, July 1, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock out of the net earnings of the Company, clear of State tax, payable on demand.

7 2 3t H. W. GRAY, Treasurer.

FURNITURE.

PURCHASERS OF

COTTAGE CHAMBER SUITS

And the various styles of

BEDSTEADS,
BUREAUS,
WASHSTANDS,
WARDROBES, ETC.,

Finished in imitation of Walnut, Maple, or other "hard woods," and now generally known as "Imitation" or "Painted" Furniture, are hereby informed that every article of our manufacture is

STAMPED WITH OUR INITIALS AND TRADE-MARK,

And those who wish to obtain goods of our make (there being, at the present time, numerous imitations in the market), should invariably ask the dealer of whom they are purchasing to exhibit our stamp on the goods, and take no other, no matter what representations may be made concerning them.

KILBURN & GATES,

Wholesale Manufacturers of Cottage Furniture,

No. 619 MARKET STREET,

7 2 smw6mrp PHILADELPHIA, PA.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE

WHEELER & WILSON

SEWING MACHINE,

For Sale on Easy Terms.

NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET.

4 mwsf PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

The Pleasure of the New Clothes.

We take a pleasant sort of a pride
In going to hunt, or fish, or ride,
Or taking a summer day's repose
In the lightest and thinnest and best of clothes,
Spending with pleasure
Our summer leisure
In clothes "to measure"
FROM GREAT BROWN HALL,
They're all we're wishin'
For going a fishing';
Beyond competition
Is GREAT BROWN HALL.

Excellent variety of
Excellent styles of
Excellent Summer Clothing,

Clothing for long journeys,
Clothing for summer jaunts,
Clothing for horseback rides,
Clothing for the sea shore,
Clothing for the mountains,
Clothing for railroad pilgrimages,
Clothing for steamboat voyages,
Clothing for staying at home.

All these sorts of clothing, and every other desirable sort that ever was made, for any purposes whatsoever,

Now on Exhibition and Sale

AT THE

GREAT BROWN HALL

OF

ROCKHILL & WILSON

603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

$10 $10 $10

ALL-WOOL

CHEVIOT SUITS

MADE TO ORDER.

$10 $10 $10

Good Fit Guaranteed.

EVANS & LEACH,

No. 628 MARKET STREET.

$10 $10 $10

6 18 stuth1m4p

IMPROVE THE OPPORTUNITY.

An entire suit of Clothing (coat, pants, and vest) can be bought for $6·00 at EXCELSIOR HALL, S. E. corner SECOND and MARKET Streets, Philadelphia.

Our $6 00 Suits Eclipse all others
Our $6·00 Suits Eclipse all others
Our $6·00 Suits Eclipse all others

For elegance And cheapness.
For elegance And cheapness.
For elegance And cheapness.

EDWARDS & LAWRENCE.

Note.—Notwithstanding the immense business we have done this spring, we still have thousands of dollars' worth of READY-MADE CLOTHING, ranging from the above figures up to the finest fabrics, which we are selling off at REDUCED PRICES.

EDWARDS & LAWRENCE,
EXCELSIOR CLOTHING HALL.
S. E. corner SECOND and MARKET Streets,
6 30 5t Philadelphia.

WESTON & BROTHER,

TAILORS,

S W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.

PHILADELPHIA.

A full assortment of the most approved styles for

SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR,

NOW IN STORE.

A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 4 1 3mrp

CHARLES STOKES,

No. 824 CHESNUT Street,

CLOTHIER.

LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF GOODS FOR CUSTOMER WORK.

ALSO,

FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING. [6 27tf

LOST.

LOST—A SMALL BROWN SPANIEL DOG got aboard of the Warner on Friday afternoon on its down trip to Philadelphia. The Dog had on a brass collar, marked "D. Scattergood, Beverly." If left at the Engraving Office, No. 400 CHESNUT Street, or with Clerk on the Warner, the finder will be suitably rewarded. 1t

LOST—ON GIRARD AVENUE, BETWEEN SECOND and FRONT Streets, a certificate of $400 City Sixes, No. 26,051 Park Loan, in the name of MATTHEW LONG. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at No. 1229 N. FIFTH Street.

P. S.—All persons are forbid negotiating the above, payment of the interest and transfer having been stopped at the City Treasurer's Office. 1t*

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of JOSEPH CHARLES ANTOINE MORLOT.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of THOMAS D. NANCREDE, Administrator of Joseph Charles Antoine Morlot, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on WEDNESDAY, July 13, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 118 S. THIRD Street, second story, in the city of Philadelphia.

7 2 s tu th 5t EGBERT NICHOLS, Auditor.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA

In the matter of the Petition of ABBIE C. HALSEY, praying to be decreed a *feme sole trader*.

Now, June 25, 1870, on reading and filing said petition, and on motion of E. K. NICHOLS, the Court appointed the undersigned Examiner to take testimony and fixed July 9, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., for a hearing. The undersigned will take the testimony under his appointment, July 8, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at office No. 118 S. SIXTH Street.

JOSEPH ABRAMS,
7 2 5t Examiner.

REDUCED PRICES FOR DRESS GOODS.

COOPER & CONARD

ARE SELLING SEASONABLE THINGS,

QUIETLY,

AT MOST ATTRACTIVE LOW PRICES.

31 CENT ORGANDIES REDUCED from 50 cents.
25c. for fine real French Lawns.
12½c. Lawns reduced from 20c.

HERNANIES.
25c. Black English Grenadine; was 31c.
31c. square-mesh Hernani; was 38c.
50c good square-mesh Hernani.
Fine Hernanies, all reduced in price.

GRENADINES.
Black Grounds, Silk Figured.
All the Prices Away Down.
Large Stock, Low to Finest Grades.

LADIES' SUITS.
$6 Linen Suits, best bargain yet.
Suits for the street or travelling.
Linen Parepas, ready-made.
White Victoria Lawn Suits.
Ladies' Suits made to order.
Cloaks, Shawls, Waterproofs, etc.
Llama Laces closing cheap.

BATHING ROBES.
Improved Flannel Robes, for Ladies.
Improved Serge Robes, for Ladies.
Improved Bathing Robes, for Gentlemen.
Bathing Caps. Robes made to order.

WHITE PIQUES.
25c. White Piques, a fresh case.
Fine Dress Piques of every style.
White Dress Muslins.
Prices all at the lowest notch.

LINEN DRILLS AND DUCK.
White Linen Drills and Duck.
Brown Linen Drills and Duck.
White Vesting, Marseilles.
Turkish White Towels for Vests.

CHOCOLATE LINEN, FOR SUITS.
Buff Colored Linen, for Suits.
Flax-colored Linen, for Suits.
Buff, Blue, Pink and Green Percales.

BOYS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.
Boys' Suits for $3.
Boys' Suits for $4.
Boys' Suits for $5.
Boys' Suits for $6.
Boys' Suits for $7.
Boys' Suits for $8.
Boys' Suits for $9, $10, $12, $13.

We are daily told by our customers we have the best shapes, the best and most attractive stock they see. The prices are very low.

COOPER & CONARD,

S. E. Corner Ninth and Market Streets.

DRY GOODS.

NOVELTIES

IN

SEA-SIDE COVERINGS

JUST RECEIVED,

Direct from Paris,

SEVERAL CASES OF

ZEPHYR GOODS,

Very New and Attractive.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,

Nos. 1412 and 1414 CHESNUT Street,

1t ABOVE BROAD.

FOR 30 DAYS.

BARGAINS UNPARALLELED.

Demonstration Extraordinary

OUR STOCK MUST BE SOLD.

BLACK LACE POINTES.
BLACK LACE SACQUES.
BLACK LACE ROTUNDES.
JAPANESE SILKS AND MOHAIRS.
FRENCH LAWNS, PERCALES AND CHINTZES.
BLACK HERNANIES AND GRENADINES.
STAPLE AND DOMESTIC GOODS in great variety.

Our stock being very heavy, we have put prices down REGARDLESS OF COST TO INSURE RAPID SALES AND A THOROUGH CLEARING OUT OF STOCK.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,

NORTHEAST CORNER

EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,

2 3 thstu1 PHILADELPHIA.

MRS. R. DILLON.

NOS. 325 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.

Ladies and Misses Crape, Gimp, Hair Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery Crape Veils, etc. 1 4

FINANCIAL.

COUPONS.

THE COUPONS OF THE

Second Mortgage Bonds

OF

Wilmington and Reading R.R. Co.,

Due July 1,

Will be paid on presentation at the Banking House of

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

7 2 tf WM. S. HILLES, Treasurer.

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

American and Foreign

BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.

Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Paris. [3

THE

Lehigh Valley Railroad Company

Will, until August 1 next, pay off at

Par and Accrued interest,

Any of their FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, due in 1873, on presentation at their Office, No. 303 WALNUT Street.

L. CHAMBERLAIN,

TREASURER.

June 23, 1870. 6 27 1m4p

HOSIERY.

COOK & BROTHER,

C&B

TRADE MARK.

Retailers of Hosiery Goods,

Exclusively of their own importation,

No. 53 North EIGHTH Street,

4 12 tus3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

ILLINOIS.

The Constitutional Election To-day—Some of the Fundamental Changes Proposed.

To-day an election is being held in Illinois on the question of adopting or rejecting the new constitution framed by the convention recently in session. Some of the proposed changes in the fundamental law of the land are of more than ordinary importance, as will be seen from the following summary:—

THE BILL OF RIGHTS.

The Bill of Rights provides, in addition to the present bill, that no person shall be denied any civil or political rights on account of his religious opinions; that grand juries may be abolished by law, and that no irrevocable grant of special privileges shall be passed by the Legislature.

ELIGIBILITY.

No person convicted of bribery, perjury, or other infamous crime is eligible to any office of profit or trust in the State. The present constitution contains no provision upon the subject. Members of the Legislature are required to swear that they have not paid any bribe to secure their election, and that they will not take or accept any gift or bribe for any vote or influence they may give or withhold for any official act. The present constitution is silent upon the subject.

APPORTIONMENT.

The Legislative and Senatorial districts are to be apportioned according to population, and all counties having three-fifths of a ratio are entitled to at least one representative. Provision is made against *gerrymandering*. No such provisions in the present Constitution.

APPROPRIATIONS.

No appropriation is permitted in any private law, and bills making appropriations for the pay of any office shall not contain any other provision. There is no provision on this subject in the present Constitution. No money can be drawn from the State Treasury except in pursuance of law; and no money allowed to be diverted when once appropriated. This is to prevent the practice of the Legislature in making appropriations by law, and then diverting the money to some other object by resolution on which the yeas and nays are not taken.

RELEASE OF DEBTS DUE THE STATE.

The Legislature shall not release or extinguish the indebtedness, liability, or obligation of any corporation or individual to the State, or to any municipal corporation therein. This is a new provision, intended to provide against an existing abuse.

EXTRA COMPENSATION.

The Legislature is forbidden to grant or authorize extra compensation, fee, or allowance to any public officer, agent, or contractor, after service has been rendered on a contract made. There is no existing provision on the subject.

LOANING STATE CREDIT.

The State shall not loan its credit, nor in any manner become responsible for the debts or liabilities of corporations or individuals. No such provision in the present Constitution.

EXTENDING TERM OF OFFICE.

No law shall be passed extending the term of any public officer after his election or appointment. No similiar existing provision.

MINORITY REPRESENTATION.

The State is divided into Senatorial Districts, with a provision that each District elect one Senator and three Representatives. Each voter is to be entitled to as many votes as there are Representatives to be chosen; and he may divide his votes among candidates as he may see fit; that is, he may cast the three ballots for one person, or may divide his votes among the several candidates. This provision is new, and is to be submitted separately.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION PROHIBITED.

Twenty-three classes of subjects are enumerated upon which the General Assembly may not legislate, and to still further abridge special legislation it is provided that no special law shall be enacted in cases where a general law can apply.

—Some of the above provisions are of the most desirable character, and it would be well if the people of this State could have an opportunity for voting upon similar propositions, especially those affecting legislation. Altogether, the proposed new constitution appears to be an admirable one; and, judging from the voice of the press, which seems, without distinction of party, to be almost unanimous in its favor, it is reasonably certain that it will be adopted.

CITY ITEMS.

ENTIRE LINEN SUITS FOR FIVE DOLLARS.
Entire Linen Suits for Five Dollars.
Entire Linen Suits for Five Dollars.
Alpaca Sacks.
Drap d'Ete Sacks.
Linen Dusters.
White Duck Pants.
Fancy Linen Pants.
White Duck Vests.
White Marseilles Vests.
Fancy Linen Vests.
Drap d'Ete Vests.
All kinds of Summer Clothing bet er in Cut, Make, and Fit than any other stock of Ready-Made Clothing in Philadelphia, and sold at prices
GUARANTEED LOWER THAN ANY OTHER.
Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

PRESERVE THE HEALTH AND COMFORT OF YOUR CHILDREN by using Dr. Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge for the removal of Worms, the restoration of the appetite, debility of the stomach and digestive organs, and in all cases where a general tonic is needed. This old-established remedy will be found safe and sure in its action, pleasant to the taste, and a most useful auxiliary in maintaining the general health. Sold everywhere.

Small size, 37 cents; double size, 50 cents per bottle.

A HINT TO THOSE PURCHASERS OF CLOTHING WHO DESIRE TO SAVE TWO DOLLARS.—There are some houses that are making a great noise about offering Cheviot Suits for Twelve Dollars, and think they are offering very cheap at that. We are selling the very same goods, the only difference being that ours are much better cut and trimmed, made for Ten Dollars. We invite the public to examine and satisfy themselves of this fact.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
Nos. 603 and 605 Chesnut street.

A MESSAGE TO THE LADIES.—It is not necessary to coat the faded fibres with filth, or to stain the skin, in order to renew in your blanching ringlets the lustrous hue of their prime. PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, as clear and transparent a fluid as that which sparkles in your cologne bottles, effects the change more satisfactorily than any other preparation in the world.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 28 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

MANY, MANY YEARS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething has stood the test of many years, and never known to fail. It is perfectly reliable and harmless. It regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic and griping in the bowels, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and allays all pain. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

NOTICE is invited to the pleasant excursions up the river on the Fourth of July in the fine steamers John A. Warner, from Chesnut street wharf, and the Edwin Forrest, from Arch street. The Warner leaves at 9½ A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.; the Forrest at 5½ A. M. and 2½ P. M.

FEW WHO HAVE EVER TRIED THE AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, are tempted to leave that pattern hotel for any other.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, Ten dollars cash, balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

NEW STYLE PICTURE.—The German Chromos made by A. K. P. Trask, No. 40 N. Eighth street. They must be seen to be admired.

MARRIED.

DUNN—DOANE.—On the 30th ultimo, by the Rev. T. A. Fernley, Pastor of Eleventh Street M. E. Church, Mr. LEWIS K. DUNN to Miss MARY JANE DOANE, both of this city.

DIED.

COLEMAN.—June 30, GEORGE HARRIS COLEMAN, aged nine months, only child of George D. and Nettie Coleman.

Funeral on Sunday, July 3, at 4 o'clock P. M., from their residence, No. 2108 Spring Garden street. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

MILLS.—On the 2d instant, Mr. JOHN MILLS, aged 69 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 185, A. Y. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1612 Alder street, on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Vernon Cemetery.

RICHARDS.—Suddenly, on the 30th ultimo, Mr. LANCELOT RICHARDS, youngest son of the late James and Ann Richards, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1310 Hutchinson street, above Thompson, on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

THOMPSON.—On the 30th ultimo, MARY R., second daughter of Ambrose W. Thompson.

TOWNSEND.—On the 30th ultimo, Mrs. MARY, relict of James Townsend, aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 938 N. Second street, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Funeral services to be held at the Second Baptist Church. To proceed to Glenwood Cemetery.

ELY.—On Sixth-day afternoon, the 1st instant, at her residence, No. 522 N. Nineteenth street, ANN L., widow of William Ely, in the 59th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from Plymouth Meeting House, Montgomery county, on First-day, the 3d instant, at 4 o'clock P. M.

TO SUMMER TOURISTS.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

NEW AND ATTRACTIVE ROUTE

FOR

SUMMER TOURISTS

TO

Northern Pennsylvania, Interior New York, Buffalo, Rochester, Niagara Falls, the Great Lakes and the West.

Also to Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Schooley's Mountain, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, and all points in the Lehigh, Wyoming and Susquehanna Valleys.

Novelty, Comfort, Speed and Fine Scenery are the attractions of this route.

The attention of Summer Tourists is asked to this new and attractive route, passing through the varied scenery of the Lehigh, Wyoming and Susquehanna Valleys, offering Comfortable Cars, Excellent Hotels and Rapid Transit to the numerous points of interest named above.

FIVE DAILY THROUGH TRAINS

At 7·35 A. M., 9·45 A. M., 1·45 P. M., 3·20 P. M. and 5·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted),

FROM PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER STATION,

Corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.

Tickets for BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS and the WEST may be obtained at Office, No. 811 CHESNUT Street.

ELLIS CLARK, General Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points at MANN'S NORTH PENNSYLVANIA BAGGAGE EXPRESS OFFICE, No. 105 South FIFTH Street. 7 1 1m

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between HECTOR TYNDALE, E. P. MITCHELL, and JAMES T. WOLF, under the style of TYNDALE, MITCHELL & WOLF, is this day dissolved by the death of James T. Wolf.

HECTOR TYNDALE,
E. P. MITCHELL,
Surviving partners.

Philadelphia, June 30, 1870.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a partnership, HAROLD TYNDALE being admitted to the firm, which will hereafter be known as TYNDALE, MITCHELL & CO., and as heretofore will be engaged in importing and dealing in China, Glass, and Earthenware, No. 707 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

HECTOR TYNDALE,
E. P. MITCHELL,
HAROLD TYNDALE.

Philadelphia, July 1, 1870. 7 1 2t

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JAMES W. BOYD and SAMUEL R. EVANS, under the firm of BOYD & EVANS, Note Brokers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Any business of the firm will be settled by either partner.

SAMUEL R. EVANS WILL CONTINUE THE business at No. 31 S. THIRD Street.

JAMES W. BOYD will continue the business at No. 18 S. THIRD Street. JAMES W. BOYD.

Philadelphia, June 30, 1870. S. R. EVANS. 7 1 3t*

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP OF THE undersigned, under the Firm of THOMPSON, CLARKE & YOUNG, is this day dissolved. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

R. N. THOMPSON,
EDWARD S. CLARKE,
JAMES T. YOUNG.

Philadelphia, July 1, 1870. 7 1 6t

INSURANCE.

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Life and Trust Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

Office—No. 111 South FOURTH Street.

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CHEAP INSURANCE IN A MUTUAL COMPANY.

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EDGEHILL, MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., WILL BE opened for SUMMER BOARDERS from July 1 to September 15, 1870.

The House is new and pleasantly located, with plenty of shade. Rooms large and airy, a number of them communicating, and with first-class board.

A few families can be accommodated by applying early.

For particulars call on or address
REV. T. W. CATTELL,
7 1 Merchantville, N. J.

CROQUET IN GREAT VARIETY.
Rock Maple Croquet only $3·50.
Four quires of Paper and four packs of Envelopes, stamped, in a neat double box, only $1 00; by mail, $1·15.
One quire of Paper and one pack of Envelopes, stamped, only 50 cents. J. LINERD,
Stationer and Card Engraver,
6 29wsm 9msp No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

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July 1, 1870.

EXCURSIONS.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

CAPE MAY EXCURSION TICKETS sold SATURDAY, July 2, are good to return TUESDAY, July 5.

7 1 2t W. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION

TO CAPE MAY,

BY STEAMER ARROWSMITH,

On Saturday, July 2, from Arch Street Wharf, at 9 A. M.

Return on Monday from Cape May at 8 A. M.

Fare for the Excursion, including carriage hire..... $3·00
To return by Railroad on Monday..... 4·00

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSIONS.

Excursion Tickets will be issued by this Company from Philadelphia on July 2, 3, and 4, to BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, QUAKERTOWN, SELLERSVILLE, EASTON, ALLENTOWN, and MAUCH CHUNK, good to return until July 6 inclusive. Also to WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, and SCRANTON, good to return for two weeks.

See time table in another column.

ELLIS CLARK,
6 30 4t AGENT.

FOURTH OF JULY

AT THE

SEA SHORE,

VIA

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAIL ROAD TO ATLANTIC CITY.

Trains leave VINE STREET FERRY on SATURDAY at 8·00 A. M., 2·00, 3·30, and 4·15 P. M.

On SUNDAY at 8·00 A. M.

MONDAY, 8·00 A. M. and 3·30 and 4·15 P. M.

The 2·00 and 3·30 P. M. trains RUN THROUGH IN 1¼ HOURS.

Excursion tickets, good from Saturday morning, July 2, until Tuesday morning, July 5, inclusive, $3·00.

To prevent crowding at the ticket office at Vine Street Ferry, tickets have been placed on sale at No 828 CHESNUT Street.

6 24 8t D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY.

On and after THURSDAY, June 30, the steamer ARROWSMITH will leave ARCH STREET WHARF for CAPE MAY on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 9 A. M.

Returning, will leave CAPE MAY on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 8 A. M., stopping each way at Chester and New Castle.

Fare, $2·25, including carriage hire.
Servants, $1·50, " " "
Children, $1·25, " " "
Horses, carriages, and freight taken at reasonable rates.

The ARROWSMITH is a fine, commodious steamer, and is fitted with every requisite for the safety and comfort of passengers.

GEO. H. HUDDELL,
C. TAGGART,
6 29 10t mwf No. 52 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD COMPANY, NOTICE.

The WEST JERSEY RAILROAD COMPANY will run an excursion to CAPE MAY, July 4th, last boat leaving Market street wharf (upper side) at 6 A. M. Returning, leaves Cape May at 6 P. M. Excursion fare, $2. WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
1t Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY

AND

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROADS.

Fourth of July Excursion for New York.

Excursion Tickets, $1 for the Round Trip,

Will be sold from Philadelphia for all trains of 2d, 3d and 4th JULY,

Good to return from New York July 4, 5 and 6, by any of the trains except New York and Washington Through Lines.

W. H. GATZMER,
7 1 2t AGENT.

GRANDEST FOURTH OF JULY Excursions.—The greatest Revolutionary Relic in existence is the old English man-of-war Augusta, sunk in the Delaware in 1776. This frigate has been raised, and is now on exhibition at Gloucester Point, N. J., with her equipments of war, consisting of cannon, swords, guns, shot, captain's quadrant, and other relics, included in which are tallow candles in a perfect state of preservation, after lying at the bottom of the Delaware river nearly 100 years. At the time of her capture, General Howe, with the British army, had possession of Philadelphia. This frigate was coming to his assistance with supplies, when a well-directed shot from Fort Mifflin caused her to sink, with all on board. Extra steamers, with first-class accommodations, plenty of ice-water, etc., will leave South street wharf every few minutes during the day.

N. B.—The wood of this ship, making splendid canes, can be had on board. 1t*

DAILY EXCURSIONS UP THE DELAware to Beverly, Burlington, and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, and Andalusia, by the splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER, leaving CHESNUT Street Wharf at 2 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Bristol at 4 P. M., and arrives in Philadelphia about 6 P. M. Morning trip down from Bristol at 6·55 A. M. Evening trip up from Philadelphia at 6 P. M. On Sundays leave Philadelphia at 12½ P. M. Excursion tickets 40 cents. Each way 25 cents. 1t

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS BY THE splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER. Leaving CHESNUT Street Wharf at 1½ o'clock, and Megargee's Wharf, Kensington, at 2 o'clock P. M., for Beverly, Burlington, and Bristol, touching at Riverton and Andalusia. Returning leaves Bristol at 4 o'clock P. M., arriving at Philadelphia about 6 o'clock. Morning trip down from Bristol at 8·15 A. M. Evening trip up from Philadelphia at 6 o'clock P. M. Fare—Excursion 40 cents. Each way 25 cents. 1t

STEAMER EDWIN FORREST, for Trenton, will leave as follows:—

Arch street wharf.	*Leave South Trenton.*
Saturday, July 2, 2½ P. M.	Saturday, July 2, 6½ P. M.
M'day, Ju. 4, 5½ A. M. 2½ P. M.	M'day, Ju. 4, 9 A. M. 6½ P. M.
Tu'day, July 5, 6½ A. M.	Tu'day, July 5, 10½ A. M.

Touching at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, White Hill. Fare to Trenton, 40 cents. All other places, each way, 25; Excursion, 40; Excursion to Trenton, 60 cents. 1t

SUNDAY EXCURSION. — THE Steamer EDWIN FORREST will leave Arch Street Wharf, Sunday, July 3d, at 8 o'clock A. M., touching at Magargee's Wharf, above Poplar street, Bridesburg, Tacony, Andalusia, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' wharf and White Hill, near Bordentown. Returning, leaves White Hill at 4·45, Bristol, 5·45, Burlington at 6 o'clock P. M.

Fare each way, 25 cents.
Fare for Excursion, 40 cents. 1t

DAILY FIRST-CLASS EXCURSIONS to those cool, delightful, and shady GARDENS at GLOUCESTER POINT. Always a breeze blowing. Take or send the family. Steamers with every accommodation. (Ice water, etc.) Leave SOUTH Street every few minutes. 6 30 1m 4p

HOTELS.

COLONNADE HOTEL.

FIFTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,

ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED is now ready for permanent or transient guests

MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

Whether I am I, is a question which most of us can answer with tolerable confidence; and yet it has puzzled physicians and metaphysicians very considerably. We are told that all the material particles, all the carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, and so forth composing the human body, change in the course of a certain number of years; they enter into new combinations. Materially or corporeally speaking, I am not the same man that I was ten years ago. My bodily weight is made up of wholly different particles, and I am *not* I; the I of 1870 is not the same as the I of 1860; I am another man altogether. As to the metaphysicians, they have so mystified the world with the synthesis of the I with the non I, the Ich with the non Ich, the ego with the non ego, that nobody can make anything of the matter. There was a very good plan adopted, according to lyrical authority, by the little old woman who fell asleep on the king's highway. Being bewildered with a trick which had been played by a peddler, named Stout, she resolved to make use of her little dog as a test-proof of her personal identity, an honest witness to show whether she was really herself or not. She stated the case thus:—

If I be I,
As I do hope I be,
I have a little dog at home,
And he knows me.

And then proceeds to argue:—

If I be I,
He'll wag his little tail;
But if I be not I,
He'll bark and wail.

The question of personal identity often resolves itself into a mere case of imposture, the case of pretending to be what we are not, for the attainment of certain ends by indirect means. This is a famous instrument in the hands of the dramatist. Many and many a plot, good, bad, and indifferent, turns upon some machination of this kind. The audience are sometimes kept in the dark until the very last scene; whereas in other instances the dramatist prefers to let them into the secret at once. In Scribe's opera of the *Crown Diamonds*, so pleasantly be-jewelled with sparkling music by Auber, the veritable Queen of Spain pretends to be a brigand's daughter; and her lover, innocent fellow, has not the slightest suspicion of the real truth until the dazzling scene of the throne-room in the last act. Again, in Lord Lytton's *Lady of Lyons*, we (the audience) know all about the circumstances which drove the gardener's son to the personation of an Italian prince, and the agony which Pauline Deschapelles suffered when she discovered the cheat; but as Claude Melnotte, much to the satisfaction of everybody, is a good fellow at heart, everything turns out well in the end.

The records of courts of justice present multiplied instances more or less allied to this in character. Bamfylde Moore Carew (if his history be trustworthy, which is doubtful) was a famous example of the bold, unscrupulous personator. He could so change the expression of his features, the arrangement of his hair, the apparent bulk of his person, the bend or curve of his shoulders, the shape of his legs, his mien or gait, and his general appearance, as to deceive everybody. On one occasion he so pricked his hands and face, and so effectually rubbed in gunpowder and bay-salt, as to appear exactly like a man suffering severely from smallpox; thereby averting impressment as a seaman. When in America, and dressed as a Quaker, he deceived all the real Quakers in Philadelphia. On one occasion, as a gentleman unknown in the neighborhood, he visited Colonel Strangeways. The conversation turned upon the notorious Bamfylde Moore Carew. The colonel said he knew him well, and would never allow himself to be deceived as other persons had been. The real Bamfylde, an hour or two afterwards, betook himself to a gipsy haunt known to him in the neighborhood, and underwent a most thorough personal transformation. He appeared at the colonel's house as a wretched object, all rags and tatters, leaning on crutches, displaying a counterfeit wound on the leg, and uttering piteous moans. He received charity from the colonel, who did not suspect the trick. Bamfylde again appeared as a gentleman guest at the colonel's table that evening, and announced what he had done. Bamfylde, who was well-known at Mr. Portman's, near Blandford, appeared there one day as a rat-catcher, and after creating great amusement by his cleverness, was addressed by a Mr. Pleydell, who expressed pleasure at meeting the celebrated Mr. Carew, whom he had never seen before. "Yes, you have," says Bamfylde; who announced that he was a certain wretched beggar to whom Mr. Pleydell had given charity a few days before. Upon a declaration that such a deception would not pass undetected a second time, Bamfylde accepted the challenge. Next day, Mr. Pleydell's servants were called out to an old woman, who was leaning on a crutch, and dragging along three miserable children; she was so importunate, and the children were so noisy, that the master came out, spoke to her, gave her money, and sent her away. It was not known that Bamfylde and the old woman were one person until he announced the fact at Mr. Pleydell's table that same evening. So it was everywhere; whether as a shipwrecked mariner, a Kentish farmer impoverished by floods, or a clergyman brought to distress by unavoidable calamities, this strange man's disguise is described as all but impenetrable.

The touching story of the Beauty of Buttermere presents an example of personation for fraudulent purposes. In 1792 a volume was published, under title of "A Fortnight's Ramble," giving an account of a visit to the Lake district of Cumberland. The tourist, at the little inn at Buttermere, was waited upon by a young girl of exquisite beauty, fourteen or fifteen years of age; and he wrote as he felt, about finding such a girl under so humble a roof. When he went again, a few years afterwards, he found her a full-grown woman, more lovely than ever. He also saw evidences that his book had attracted visitors to the spot; for there were scribbled verses on the walls of the inn, not only in English, but in French, Latin, and Greek, all in praise of the reigning beauty of the Lakes. In 1802 the inn was visited by the (so-called) Honorable Colonel Hope, brother og the Earl of Hopetoun; a handsome man, with a very winning address. He proposed to Mary and was accepted. Not long after the marriage, he fell into the meshes of the law, and proved to be a man named Hatfield, who had committed forgery, bigamy, and a long list of other crimes, which brought him to the scaffold.

Real similarity of form and features, without any attempt at fraud or deception, is a different thing from the kind of personation above adverted to. Shakespeare made excellent use of it in his ever-fresh *Comedy of Errors*. But concerning remarkable likenesses, it should always be borne in mind that two people who seem wonderfully alike apart, will usually be found, when they are brought together, to be very little alike, or very much less so than was honestly supposed.

Medical men are aware of the co-existence of persons bearing a marvellous resemblance one to another; and so are judges and barristers. Disputed cases of the kind are by no means uncommon. Early in the present century there were two men, Hoag and Parker, so exactly or so nearly alike that it was no easy matter to know which was which. One of them, a rogue, benefited by this resemblance. Being apprehended for some criminal offense, and placed at the bar, some of the witnesses swore that the man before them was Hoag; others swore that he was Parker: as the benefit of the doubt generally goes with the accused in such cases, the man was acquitted.

Very considerable embarrassment sometimes arises at coroners' inquests, owing to the difficulty of settling the identity of the deceased person. Three cases out of several may be selected to show how honest persons may be self-deceived.

There was an instance in 1817, in which the dead body of a woman was found tied to a boat, drawn up near Greenwich. At an inquest consequently held, an old man came forward and swore that the deceased was his daughter, the wife of an out-pensioner. He described a fierce quarrel which had taken place between the married couple, and in which he had interfered to avert serious consequences; they left his house together, and he had not since seen the woman. Other persons also swore that the deceased was the old man's daughter. The police were set upon the track of the husband, who was away; but they suddenly lighted upon the wife herself, alive and well! The old man and his neighbors were all surprised at this fact; the Coroner severely reprimanded them for the blunder they had made; but it was admitted that the personal resemblance between the two women was considerable, even to the existence of a mark on one arm. The deceased body was not identified; nor was it known whether the death was by murder or by suicide.

In 1866, the coroner of Burton-on-Trent held an inquest on the body of a man found in the river near the town. Two respectable men, who came to view the body, at once announced it to be that of a brother of theirs, who had been for a short time missing from home. Their statement was believed, their claim allowed; and they were permitted to bury the body in Burton-on-Trent churchyard. The inquest was adjourned, in the hope of obtaining additional evidence as to the cause of death. When the jury reassembled, they were surprised to see the real brother enter the room, alive and well. There seems to have been no collusion here: the relatives had been deceived by a great likeness; and the parish repaid them the cost of the funeral. In this, as in the last-mentioned instance, failure attended all the attempts made to identify the dead body, or to ascertain the cause of death.

Perhaps the Hackney Wick case, which riveted public attention in 1868, was one of the most remarkable on record in regard to the persistency with which several persons asserted an identity, under circumstances which would have necessitated a particular man being three or four different men at one time. There were some half-finished houses near the Hackney Wick, or Victoria Park, station of the North London Railway. The builder, having determined to finish them, went to one of the houses in April of the above-named year, opened it, and perceived a very offensive odor in the passages and kitchen. A little search brought to light a dead body in a large cupboard under the stairs. The state of the body denoted that death must have occurred two or three months before. There was a scar over one eyebrow, such as might have been occasioned by a fall or a bruise. The clothes were good, but a little blood-stained; and an additional odd boot was found near the body. An empty phial, labelled "laudanum: poison," was on a shelf in the cupboard, with only just sufficient liquid in it to permit of chemical analysis. The person appeared to have been about thirty-five years old, and five feet six inches high. At an inquest, shortly afterwards held, a carpenter deposed that, in the preceding month of February, he had seen a gentlemanly-looking man sitting on a heap of building materials near the unfinished houses, cutting up little bits of wood, as a boy might do who was making a boat. He gave strange and incoherent answers to some questions put to him; but, as he was quiet and inoffensive in manner, and was not seen again, the incident went out of recollection.

But now ensued the extraordinary episode of conflicting identification. The carpenter, on seeing the dead body, at once declared it to be that of the poor demented gentleman whom he had seen two months earlier. A lady came forward, and described a brother of hers who had been missing from his home for some months. He had another sister, who lived at Hackney Wick, though his own residence was elsewhere. On seeing the dead body, she pronounced it to be either veritably her brother, or very much like him. This lady's testimony was not incompatible with that of the carpenter; but the complication was now to come. A lady and gentleman came forward to state that a man had deserted his wife and family about eighteen months previously, taking away two thousand pounds' worth of property with him; they produced a photograph, which struck those who saw it as possessing much resemblance to the features of the deceased person. But while this incident was under consideration, the friends of an emigrant appeared, stating that he had returned from New Zealand and then disappeared. Nothing was done however, towards identifying the body in this quarter. Dr. Ellis, physician to St. Luke's Hospital, stated in evidence that on the night of the 1st of February a lunatic named Heasman had escaped from the hospital in Old street, in a most extraordinary way, seeing that he must have passed through six locked doorways, climbed up a wall fifteen feet high, and jumped or dropped on the pavement outside. Heasman, however, was a strong active man, of thirty-five or forty years of age, and might possibly have accomplished what would be beyond the muscular powers of most men. Dr. Ellis, when he saw the dead body, at once pronounced it to be that of Heasman, wearing the same clothes as he had worn at the hospital. On examining an old boot found near the body, the name of Harnett was seen written on the lining. Dr. Ellis said that there was a man named Harnett lodged in one of the six rooms through which the lunatic must have passed in effecting his escape. Strong as this testimony was, a lady, who had heard Dr. Ellis give his evidence, nevertheless insisted that the deceased was her husband, who had been missing for some time; she especially identified a peculiar mark on one of the fingers.

Next came a witness who supported the view taken by Dr. Ellis. A brother of Heasman stated that the unfortunate man, though sane on most subjects, had for many years been under an hallucination that he had been poisoned, and was now dead—speaking of himself in the past tense. He was married, and had a family of eight children. He had been an inmate of St. Luke's about eighteen months. Like Dr. Ellis, this brother believed the deceased to have been the lunatic Heasman. In spite of all this, however, a new witness, Mrs. Mary Anne Banks, distinctly swore that the deceased was her husband. He was a commercial traveller, who had been for some time missing. She stated that there was a general resemblance both in form and features. She described (before seeing the body) a very peculiar mark which her husband had on one of his fingers; and the deceased had exactly such a mark. Her sisters, two married women, corrobated her assertion that the deceased was her husband Banks—also comparing the fingers, the features, the general contour of face, the beard, the moustache, the chest, the shoulders, all tallied. While the jury, utterly bewildered, were considering this evidence, another lady came forward, and showed a photograph of a missing gentleman, much more resembling the deceased than that which had been produced from St. Luke's. Mrs. Banks, and Mr. Heasman's brother, both appeared on a subsequent occasion, and each insisted on the truth of the respective stories told. Cumulative testimony, however, was forthcoming in support of the St. Luke's incident. Mrs. Heasman, wife of the unfortunate man, not only corroborated the identity, but stated that the name of Heasman, found on some of the deceased man's under-clothing, was written by herself, and that the dark-blue trousers were the same which she had stitched with the aid of a sewing-machine. Dr. Ellis, once more, found that the deceased had lost a tooth, exactly corresponding in position with one lost by Heasman. The coroner could not discern that any of the witnesses would benefit by the death of the deceased; he gave them all credit for being sincere, however certain it was that some of them must have been mistaken. The jury, after a patient investigation, agreed with the coroner, that the deceased was the lunatic Heasman; but they could not find how he had come by his death, although they believed he had poisoned himself.—*All the Year Round.*

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KEYSTONE PURE WHEAT WHISKY,

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The pungent aroma of the fusel oil and biting acids present in all of them can be scented as the glass is raised to the lips. The nauseous flavor of these active poisons is perceptible to the palate, and a burning sensation in the stomach attests their existence when the noxious draught has gone down. Paralysis, idiocy, insanity and death are the pernicious fruits of such potations.

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Messrs. T. J. Martin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.:—

Gentlemen:—I have made a careful examination of the Keystone Pure Wheat Whisky, and found it to be a perfectly pure article, and entirely free from fusel oil and other injurious substances. Its purity and its pleasant and agreeable flavor render it particularly valuable for medicinal purposes.

Yours truly, F. A. GENTH.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, No. 138 Walnut street. PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1870.

Messrs. T. J. Martin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.:—

Gentlemen:—The sample of Keystone Pure Wheat Whisky submitted to me for analysis I find to be *pure* and, as such, I highly recommend it for medicinal purposes.

Respectfully, etc., WM. H. BRUCKNER, Analyt. and Consult. Chemist.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, No. 417 Walnut street, PHILADELPHIA, April 5, 1870.

Messrs. T. J. Martin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.:—

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Respectfully, CHAS. M. CRESSON.

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COMMERCIAL AGENTS,

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6 9 tfrp NEW YORK.

WATER PURIFIERS.

FARSON'S

New Patent Water Filter and Purifier

Will effectually cleanse from all IMPURITIES, and remove all foul taste or smell from water passed through it.

In operation and for sale at the MANUFACTORY, No. 229 DOCK Street, and sold by House-furnishing Stores generally. 5 21 tf

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO. PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 26 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

MISSIONARY WORK IN INDIA.

BY BISHOP KINGSLEY.

But few persons at home have any adequate conception of the real nature of missionary work in foreign fields. They know that the Lord has commanded the Church to go into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature; but of the difficulties to be overcome in obeying this great command, they know but very little.

A new and difficult language, with idioms wholly different from anything to which the missionary is accustomed; must be mastered, requiring long and patient study. A native teacher must be employed, whose pronunciation of sounds and breathings and gutturals must be imitated with painful efforts, which will be pronounced failures until there is a strong temptation to fear that all efforts will be failures. The slightest variations, intonations, or inflections, inappreciable to the unpractised ear, must be dwelt upon with all but everlasting repetition.

Such variations, while not important to a knowledge of written language, are all important to him who speaks it. Differences in sound that can hardly be detected at first will give wholly opposite meanings, and on this account many vexatious and mortifying mistakes occur with beginners. Thus, years must be spent in this patient, anxious toil before one can feel confidence in addressing an audience in a strange language. It is said that, in some of the Eastern languages, quite a number of different meanings may be given by the different intonations of the same word. We have something of this in the English language, but ar less than in some others; and yet we know with what difficulty foreigners acquire a perfect mastery of the English. Indeed, it is never done except when begun before the middle period of life.

Hence the necessity of missionaries entering on their work when they are young. A good ear and great flexibility of vocal organs are necessary. A man in middle life begins to be stereotyped in all respects, and any change becomes much more difficult. As a general rule good singers most readily acquire a spoken language, for reasons that are obvious from what has been already stated. It is greatly desirable that the children of the missionaries should in turn become missionaries, for to them the foreign language is their vernacular. They acquire without effort what by others is obtained only by long and exhausting labor. Only a proper zeal for the salvation of men, joined with much patience and faith, with the proper natural endowments, will overcome these difficulties. But they have all been nobly overcome by our missionaries, male and female, both in India and China.—*Christian Advocate.*

SUMMARY OF CHURCH NEWS.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—The Southern Presbyterian General Assembly voted Unitarian, "Popish," and "Campbellite" baptisms invalid.

—Rev. A. E. Kittridge, of New York, has taken the pastoral charge of the Third Presbyterian Church, Chicago, at a salary of $7000.

—Professor Martin, of the Greek Chair in Hampden Sydney College, has been recently elected President of King's College, at Bristol, Tennessee.

—At the late Commencement of Hampden Sydney College the degree of D. D. was conferred upon the Rev. James Woodrow, of Columbia, S. C., and the Rev. J. G. Shepperson, of Bedford county, Va.

—The Rev. F. P. Mullaly is pastor of the church in Covington, Ky. This church, organized only a few months ago, now numbers a hundred members, and is in a flourishing condition. It is one of the new enterprises on the frontiers of the Southern Church.

—The reunited Presbyterian Church lacks but fifty-one of having doubled the number of its ministers since the disruption in 1838, and but ten thousand of having doubled its membership. This is exclusive of the Southern Presbyterians, who have 857 ministers and 79,961 church members, and who have separated from the great body since its disruption.

—Salem Church, near Pinson Station, in West Tennessee, which has long been vacant, and had well-nigh ceased to exist, was reorganized on the third Sabbath in May. The Rev. H. C. Brown, the evangelist of the Synod, first visited all the families of the old organization. Then, on Saturday morning and Sabbath, divine services were conducted by himself and the Rev. E. McNair, and the church was reorganized with twenty-seven members.

—A correspondent of the *Presbyterian*, who has carefully read the reports of the doings of the late General Assembly, gives the following items, which may interest the curious. Of the 600 members of the Assembly, only 149 are reported as having spoken at all, leaving 451 silent members, except that a few are reported without name, as "A member said," etc. The 149 speakers were as follows:—

Dr. Musgrave	63	times
Dr. Beatty	58	"
Dr. Crosby	49	"
Dr. W. Adams	36	"
Dr. Hatfield	35	"
Dr. Spear	29	"
Ex-Governor Pollock	28	"
W. E. Dodge	21	"
Dr. Breed	19	"
Mr. Kingsley	18	"
Dr. Fowler	16	"
Judge Strong	13	"
Dr. Paxton and Mr. Junkin (each)	12	"
3 members spoke, each	11	"
2 " " "	10	"
2 " " "	9	"
2 " " "	8	"
3 " " "	7	"
5 " " "	6	"
10 " " "	5	"
5 " " "	4	"
14 " " "	3	"
22 " " "	2	"
65 " " "	1	"

METHODIST.

—The members of all the Methodist churches in the world now number about three and a half millions: ministers, 19,049; local preachers, 57,934; Sunday-school teachers, nearly four millions.

—The recent General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South set off all the colored members and preachers into a separate general conference, with full and equal power to elect bishops, and observe all the functions of a church of Christ.

—Recently, while Dr. Kynett, Corresponding Secretary of the Church Extension Society, was making an address at a conference anniversary, a gentleman present formed the resolution to contribute five thousand dollars to the loan fund. He announced his purpose at the close of the meeting, and is to pay the entire amount in July. At least ten new churches will be erected through this one gift before winter, and ten new Sabbath schools organized.

EPISCOPAL.

—Connecticut has furnished twenty bishops to the Episcopal Church, of whom about half have come from Hartford.

—The Episcopal Church in Lexington, Kentucky, has built a baptistery in connection with its house of worship, for the purpose of administering baptism by immersion.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—An effort is being made to secure the Rev. Mr. Paine, of Farmington, for a professorship in the Hartford Theological Seminary.

—Of the two hundred and forty-nine Congregational churches in the State of Connecticut, one hundred and forty receive charitable aid.

—Park Street Church, Boston, and the Centre Church, New Haven, have the largest average congregations in New England, from 1200 to 1400 each Sunday.

—The Michigan Congregational General Association condemns the action of Olivet College in asking Presbyterian aid and offering Presbyterians a share in its government.

—The Chapel Street Church of New Haven has voted to commence immediately the erection of a new church on the corner of Wall and Grange streets. The building is to cost about $100,000.

—Mr. Philo Parsons, of Detroit, has offered to give $5000 to the Chicago Congregational Seminary, and $5000 to Olivet College, provided his Church will also contribute $10,000 to the same objects.

—In the Congregational Ministers' Meeting, in Boston, Mass., lately, appeared a brother from the West, who has lately left the Baptist fold. He was introduced by another as one who had lately come to the *surface*, and whom all would gladly help to find dry land.

—The Rev. Mr. Dale, of Birmingham, said, at the meeting of the Scottish Congregational Union, that unless a change took place in the habits of the English Congregational ministry, they would have to give up public meetings for the want of men capable of platform speaking.

—It is proposed to raise the sum of ten thousand dollars, to be given to the Corporation of Yale College, to be expended in obtaining a suitable statue in bronze of President Dwight, and placing the same in the vacant niche provided for such an ornament, upon the beautiful edifice just erected for the Theological Department.

—The Pacific Congregational Theological Seminary has ended its first year of existence. At the anniversary the four students gave addresses and recited passages of Scripture in Greek, Hebrew, Latin, and Welsh. The institution has two Professors and $50,000 of property, of which Dr. Stone collected $25,000 in Boston.

—Rev. Dr. Sanford, pastor at Medway village, on the 2d ult. invited the aged members of his parish to meet Rev. Jacob Ide, D. D., and wife, of West Medway, from whose hive the Village Church swarmed thirty-two years ago. There were present in the company almost a dozen persons between the ages of eighty and ninety, and a still larger number between seventy and eighty. Many of them were present at Dr. Ide's ordination fifty-six years ago.

LUTHERAN.

—At the last meeting of the Lutheran Board of Publication, the Rev. Dr. Stork, of this city, was unanimously elected Literary Editor of the Board.

—Twenty thousand dollars were raised during the past year by the Pennsylvania Synod for benevolent purposes, besides what was appropriated by the churches themselves. The Synod proposes to raise $25,000 by the next meeting.

—Nineteen new members were received by the Ministerium of Pennsylvania at its recent session—seven by ordination, five from the General Synod, two ordained by the Church of England, one from the German Reformed Church, and the rest from other bodies.

BAPTIST.

—An open communion church, which takes the name of the Calvary Baptist Church, has been formed at Westerly, R. I. It starts with a membership of seventy, a secession from the original Baptist church there.

—The New York Baptist Pastors' Conference has unanimously resolved no longer to aid the New York City Mission, since it has adopted the policy of establishing mission churches on the union basis. The reason given is that "there is a radical difference of opinion between the Baptists and other Christians connected with this society as to the administration of Christian ordinances."

—Rev. C. H. Malcom of Rhode Island, has sent out a circular inviting Baptists to sign its declaration of faith in the general Baptist doctrines, but allowing "entire freedom to each church to fix its own terms of communion." He says that some thirty ministers, nearly all Baptists, including one or two college presidents and four doctors of divinity, have signed this paper.

—There are signs of a relaxation of the feud between the regular Baptists and the Disciples. At their State convention in Ohio the "Disciples of Christ" appoiated a committee to bear friendly greetings to the Baptist convention. The *Journal and Messenger* welcomes the committee, while intimating that the points of difference, which relate especially to the regenerating power of baptism, are of no small importance.

CATHOLIC.

—*John Bull* says there is every probability that the Marquis of Bute will soon return to the Anglican Church. M. Capel, the "Catesby" of Disraeli's *Lothair*, denies the report, and replies that he never was an Anglican, but a Presbyterian. *John Bull* professes to make the announcement on the same authority on which it announced his expected conversion to Rome six months before it took place.

—The *Cross Gazette* learns from Rome that the Oriental Catholic Church of the Armenians has entirely separated itself from the Papal Chair. This news has caused much ill-feeling in the Vatican, where the blame is attributed to France. The United Chaldeans are now said to intend to break off all connection with Rome, and the Copts are about to do the same. The Eastern bishops approve of the course adopted by their sees, and Monsignor Pluym announced in his last despatch from Constantinople the approaching withdrawal of the Maronites, Syrians, and Greek Melchites from communion with Rome. In this case, however, the Pope will have entirely lost all his power in the East.

—At a special meeting of the friends of infallibility in the Vatican Council, it was voted to make no change in view of the opposition manifested. It is surmised that 400 bishops will vote approval, 150 a modified approval, and 50 against it. It is said that a reform in ecclesiastical discipline will be pressed immediately after the reassembling of the Council in October, looking especially to the laxity in Germany. Archbishop Cullen, of Dublin, lately declared in the Council that six months ago several English Protestants accepted Romanism, but immediately returned to the Church of England on reading Archbishop Manning's pastoral on infallibility.

—Victoria University, at Coburg, Canada, is a Methodist institution. They have connected with Roman Catholic colleges of law and medicine. These, when organized, applied for recognition as departments of the Catholic Laval University, but were refused. At the late commencement, on the same stage, Roman Catholic professors announced the names of the medical and law students, while a college graduate gave an eloquent eulogy of Luther, in response to which the Catholic professors gave enthusiastic applause; and the Methodist President distributed their diplomas to Catholics and Protestants. These Catholics represent the extreme Liberal wing of their body, and are bitterly opposed to Ultramontanism.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & HUBER,

No. 11 North SECOND Street,

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Are receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of

FANCY CASSIMERES

And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS,

[3 28 mwsAT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of RICHARD LLOYD, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of SAMUEL F. FLOOD, JR., administrator of RICHARD LLOYD, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, July 12, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at his Office, No. 32 S. THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

6 28tuths5t* SAMUEL B. HUEY, Auditor.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Canvas or Ticking, etc. No. 128 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 1 wlm

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CLOTHING AND CLOTHING MATERIALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
July 1, 1870.

Sealed Proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Clothing," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 27th day of July, 1870, for the supply of the following articles, viz.:—

50,000 yards Dark Blue Flannel.
10,000 yards Blue Nankin.
10,000 yards Barnsley Sheeting.
25,000 pairs Woollen Socks.
8,000 pairs Calf Shoes.
4,000 pairs Rip Shoes.

The above-mentioned articles must be delivered at the Navy Yard, New York, within ninety days from the date of contract, and must conform to navy standard, and be equal in all respects to the samples at the several Navy Yards, and must pass the usual inspection.

The Flannel must be all wool, twilled, and wool-dyed with pure indigo, and must be in pieces of about fifty yards in length, twenty-seven inches wide, weighing five and one-half ounces per yard, and to have a list on each edge of four white woollen threads woven in the whole length of the piece; the pieces to be rolled separately without cloth boards, and no piece to have a less average weight than five and four-tenths ounces per yard. The quality and color of the flannel to be equal to the samples at the several inspections.

The Nankin must also be pure indigo-dyed.

The Sheeting must be free from cotton, eighty inches in width, weighing twelve ounces and thirty-one one-hundredths per yard, texture 4 by 4 to 1-16 inch.

The Shoes must be delivered in boxes made of seasoned white pine, planed and tongued and grooved; sides, top, and bottom five-eighth inch thick, and the ends one inch thick; the sides to be nailed to the bottom, and the top to be secured by not less than ten one and three-fourth inch screws, one screw at each end of the box, to be counter sunk one quarter inch by one and one-quarter inch in diameter.

The sizes of the Socks and Shoes must conform to the schedule to be supplied by the inspector at New York.

Bonds, with approved security, will be required in one-quarter the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which reservation will not be paid until the contract is fully complied with.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed.

No proposals will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, *nor from any parties who are not bona fide manufacturers of or regular dealers in the articles they offer to furnish*, in conformity with the second section of the joint resolution approved March 3, 1863.

The Department reserves the right to reject any proposals unless the responsibility of the guarantors is certified to by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside; and unless the license required by act of Congress is furnished with the proposal, as well as to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government.

E. T. DUNN,
7 t ftnst Chief of Bureau.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Building a Public School House in the Twenty-second Ward," will be received by the undersigned, at the office, southeast corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until TUESDAY, July 5, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for building a Public School House, situate on Highland avenue, Twenty-second Ward.

Said School House to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of Controllers of Public Schools.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with. The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.

H. W. HALLIWELL,
je23 24 28 jy 2 5 5t Secretary.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for building a Public School House in the Twenty-fifth Ward," will be received by the undersigned at the office, southeast corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI streets, until TUESDAY, July 5, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for building a Public School House on a lot of ground situate on Frankford road and Helen street, in the Twenty-fifth ward.

Said School House to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Controllers of Public Schools.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with. The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.

H. W. HALLIWELL,
je 23 24 28 jy 2 5 5t Secretary.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Building a Public School House in the Second Ward," will be received by the undersigned, at the office, southeast corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until TUESDAY, July 5, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for building a Public School House on a lot of ground situate on Carpenter street, above Ninth, in the Second ward. Said School House to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings. To be seen at the office of the Controllers of Public Schools.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with. The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.

H. W. HALLIWELL,
je23 24 28 jy2 5 5t Secretary.

PROPOSALS.—TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Building a Public School House in the Twentieth ward, west," will be received by the undersigned, at the office, southeast corner SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until TUESDAY, July 5, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for building a Public School House on a lot of ground, situate southeast corner of Twenty-third and Jefferson streets, Twentieth ward, west. Said School House to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Controllers of Public Schools. No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with. The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.

H. W. HALLIWELL,
je 23 24 28, jy 2 5 5t Secretary.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BARTLETT,

FINE CUSTOM-MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Made on our improved Lasts, insuring Comfort Beauty and Durability.

No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

1 13 thstuD31 ABOVE CHESNUT.

AGRICULTURAL.

THE CELEBRATED AMERICAN MOWER one and two-horse Machines, now on exhibition. Call and see them, at

W. H. JONES'
Central Agricultural
Implement Warehouse and Seed Store,
No. 1621 MARKET Street,
4 stuthlm Philadelphia.

CIGARS.

BAKER'S

COLONNADE PARTAGA CIGARS,

Three for Twenty-five Cents.

Warranted to beat anything sold in the city of Philadelphia for three for twenty-five cents.

COLONNADE HOTEL CIGAR STORE,
6 18 stuth 1m No. 1504 CHESNUT Street.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1023 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ATLANTIC CITY.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

IS NOW OPEN.

Reduction of Twenty Per Cent. in the Price of Board

Music under the direction of Professor M. F. Aledo.
Terms, $20 per week.
Persons desiring to engage rooms will address

BROWN & WOELPPER, Proprietors,

No. 627 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia.
26 thstuim 6 26 dim 7 26 thstuim

SURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the season. Besides the advantage of location this house enjoys, and the fine bathing contiguous to it, a railroad has been constructed since last season to convey guests from the hotel to the beach. The house has been overhauled and refitted throughout, and no pains will be spared to make it, in every particular.

A FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT.
6 11 2m J. FREAS, Proprietor.

WHITE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., having changed hands, and been refitted and newly furnished throughout, is now open for the reception of guests.

Terms, $15 and $16 per week.
6 11 1m B. COFFIN, Proprietor.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY (near the Depot.)

The bar will be furnished with the choicest Liquors and Cigars, and the table with all the delicacies of the season. Visitors are invited to call and see for themselves. Branch of Rivell's Oyster Bay, Philadelphia.

JACOB RIVELL,
6 11 1m THOMAS GREENWELL, Proprietors.

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., situated but a few rods from the Beach, is open for the season. The hotel since last season has been thoroughly refitted and renovated and many modern improvements added.

Fine Stabling for Horses on the premises.
Rates of Board greatly reduced since last season.
6 11 1m GEORGE W. HINCKLE, Proprietor.

LIGHTHOUSE COTTAGE,
Located between United States Hotel and the beach,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
BOARD REDUCED.

Open from June 1 to October 1.
6 4 2m JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor.

OCEAN HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., new and handsomely furnished throughout and situated very near the beach, is open for the season The table will be supplied with the best the market affords, and the house will be found first-class in every respect. Fine stabling for horses. No bar.

G. W. HINCKLE & CO., Proprietors.
6 11 1m E. F. BLAIR, Superintendent.

TREMONT HOUSE, CORNER OF PACIFIC and VIRGINIA Avenues, Atlantic City, N. J.

This new and delightfully located Hotel is now open for the reception of guests. It is neatly furnished throughout, and will be found one of the pleasantest stopping places on the Island.

6 11 1m H BLOOD, Proprietor.

BEACH COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY.—NOW open. A first-class Family Boarding House, MICHIGAN Avenue, near the Beach. NO BAR. Terms to suit all. Apply to J. B. DOYLE, Proprietor, or E. F. PARROTT, No. 35 N. EIGHTH Street, corner of Filbert. 7 1 1m

HEWITT HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. —This favorite house has been removed two squares nearer the ocean and is now on PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, next to the Presbyterian church. It is now open for the season.

6 11 stuth2m A. T. HUTCHINSON, Proprietress.

THE OLD INLET HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, is now open for the reception of guests. This is one of the most pleasantly located houses on the Beach, and the Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., will be found of the most superior character. JOHN METZ,

6 11 1m Proprietor.

DENNIS COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (MICHIGAN AVENUE),
Enlarged to double its former capacity, is now open for the reception of guests.

6 11 1m JOSEPH H. BORTON, Proprietor.

NEPTUNE COTTAGE (LATE MANN'S COTTAGE), PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, first house below the Mansion House, Atlantic City, is NOW OPEN to receive Guests. All old friends heartily welcome, and new ones also. MRS. JOHN SMICK,

6 11 2m Proprietress.

MACY HOUSE, MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, Atlantic City, is open the entire year. Situated near the best bathing. Has large airy rooms, with spring beds. Terms $15 per week.

6 25 6w GEORGE H. MACY, Proprietor.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., opposite the Surf House,
IS NOW OPEN.
Terms to suit the times.
6 11 1m EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.

THE SCHAUFLER HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. The best location on the island, with an A No. 1 table, and the best attention paid to its guests. Eighty fine sleeping chambers, with beds, etc., unsurpassed.

6 11 1m ALOIS SCHAUFLER, Proprietor.

THE VINCENT HOUSE, PACIFIC AVENUE, nearly opposite the Chester County House, ATLANTIC CITY, is now open. Accommodations and Bathing not surpassed anywhere on the Island. NO BAR. 6 11 1m

KENTUCKY HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
is now open for the reception of visitors.
6 11 1m MRS. M. QUIGLEY, Proprietress.

THE SEASIDE HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is NOW OPEN for the reception of guests, one square from railroad to the beach.
6 11 1m EVANS & HAINES, Proprietors.

COTTAGE RETREAT ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.
Terms moderate. MRS. McCLEES,
6 11 stuth 2m Proprietress.

PENN MANSION (FORMERLY ODD FELlows' Retreat), ATLANTIC CITY, is now in the hands of its former proprietor, and is open for the season.

6 11 2meod WM. M. CARTER, Proprietor.

CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
6 11 1m J. KEIM, Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is NOW OPEN for the reception of guests.
6 11 6w LAWLOR & TRILLY, Proprietors.

TOMPKINS & SON, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—French confectionery, ice cream, and fine cakes, wholesale and retail, ATLANTIC Street, opposite United States Hotel. 6 11 1m

TAMMANY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., delightfully located on NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, is NOW OPEN. ELIAS CLEAVER,

6 11 1m Proprietor.

WEST PHILADELPHIA HOUSE,
ATLANTIC AVENUE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
6 11 1m JAMES M. URIAN, Proprietor.

EUREKA COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. ATLANTIC and VIRGINIA Avenues, will be open June 25, for the reception of visitors. T. F. WATSON, R. H. WATSON (late of Evard House). 6 11 1m

SANK HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the season.
Terms $12 per week or $2 per day.
6 11 1m LEWIS REPP, Proprietor.

REED HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, NEXT door to United States Hotel. Terms $12 to $15 per week. CHARLES SOUDER, M. D.,

6 11 1m Proprietor.

THE BYE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests. For rooms, apply to Mrs. DEVINE, No. 1323 SPRUCE Street, Phila., or at the Bye House. 6 11 1m

MAGNOLIA HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, now open. For particulars apply Nos. 1429 and 1431 CHESNUT Street. M. B. FIELD,

6 11 1m

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open. Railroad from the house to the beach. ELISHA ROBERTS,

6 11 3m Proprietor.

THE ALHAMBRA,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is now open for the season.
6 1 1m R. B. LEEDS, Proprietor.

STAR HOTEL, OPPOSITE THE U.S. HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is now open for the season
6 11 1m MRS. CULLION, Proprietress.

MONROE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., ATLANTIC Avenue, first block above United States Hotel. Terms moderate.

6 11 1m WILLIAM MONROE, Proprietor

THE CLARENDON HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, is NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
JOSEPH JONES, Proprietor.
S. B. MORSE, Superintendent. 6 11 1m

SUMMER RESORTS.

CAPE MAY.

STOCKTON HOTEL,

CAPE MAY, N. J.,

IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.,

Music under the direction of Professor CHARLES R. DODWORTH.

Terms, $4 50 per day, or $28 per week.

CHARLES DUFFY, Proprietor,

6 28tJ15 Formerly of the Continental Hotel, Phila.

CONGRESS HALL,

CAPE MAY, N. J.,

Opens June 1. Closes October 1

Mark and Simon Hassler's Orchestra, and full Military Band, of 126 pieces.

TERMS—$3 50 per day June and September. $4 00 per day July and August.

The new wing is now completed.

Applications for Rooms, address

4 15 62t J. F. CAKE, Proprietor

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J., IS NOW OPEN.

Plans of rooms may be seen and arrangements made for families or individuals by calling at the Girard House, Philadelphia.

It is intended that

THE COLUMBIA HOUSE

shall sustain its

HIGH CHARACTER

for quietness and good order, and continue to be so conducted as to retain its large

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY PATRONAGE.

For good bathing, easy access to beach for children, central location, and yet for retirement, we claim advantages for

THE COLUMBIA

superior to those possessed by any other hotel upon the island. GEORGE J. BOLTON,

[5 16 tf] Proprietor.
Also, proprietor of Bolton's Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa.

McMAKIN'S ATLANTIC HOTEL CAPE MAY. Rebuilt since the late fire and ready for guest Open during the year. Is directly on the sea shore, with the best bathing beach of the Cape.

Terms, for the summer, $3 50 per day and $21 per week Coach from depot free. No Bar

5 24 tuths3m JOHN McMAKIN, Proprietor.

THE PHILADELPHIA HOUSE,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
IS NOW OPEN.

The house been greatly enlarged and improved, and offers superior inducements to those seeking a quiet and pleasant home by the sea-side at a moderate price.

Address, E. GRIFFITHS, No. 1004 CHESNUT Street, or Cape May 6 16 2m

UNITED STATES HOTEL, FORMERLY Sherman House, Cape Island. The undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has taken the above hotel, and will keep a plain, comfortable house, a good table, and the best wines and liquors that he can procure. Price of board, $17.50 per week. The house is now open for visitors.

6 27 1m JERE McKIBBIN, Agt.

OCEAN HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—THE BEST table on Cape Island. Numerous home-like comforts, location within fifty yards of the best bathing on the beach, are the principal advantages possessed by this first-class family hotel. No bar on the premises. LYCETTE & SAWYER,

6 30 1m* Proprietors.

CAPE ISLAND.—WILLIAM MASON HAS consolidated the Continental with the favorite MERCHANTS' HOTEL, joining both houses together, and extending the portico the whole length of the building. The hotel has been renovated throughout, and the Sleeping Apartments supplied with fine Spring Mattresses. Now open. Terms reasonable. 6 16 1m

BRYANT HOUSE, DECATUR STREET, near the Beach, Cape May, N. J., is NOW OPEN for the season. House entirely new; newly furnished throughout, and has a full Ocean view. Accommodations for 100 guests. NO BAR. J. L. BRYANT,

6 18 1m Proprietor.

TREMONT HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This House is now open for the reception of guests. Rooms can be engaged at No. 1903 MOUNT VERNON Street, until July 1.

6 16 2m MRS. E. PARKINSON JONES.

FRIENDS' COTTAGE, CAPE MAY CITY, N. J., FRONT Street, south of Congress Hall Lawn, and near the Ocean, is now open for the reception of guests. [6 16 1m] A. P. COOK, Proprietor.

CRESSE COTTAGE, No. 31 FRANKLIN ST., Cape May, N. J. MRS. BAYLISS, Proprietress

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK.

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1870

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4½ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY,
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
5 31 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

United States Builders' Mill,

FIFTEENTH Street below Market.

ESLER & BROTHER,

PROPRIETORS. [4 29 3m

Wood Mouldings, Brackets and General Turning Work, Hand-rail Balusters and Newel Posts.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters

WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,

N. W. CORNER OF

EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets

4 19 1m PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS.

ALBRECHT,
HIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
3 2 1y WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS ON THE LINE OF PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.

MAY 20, 1870.

MANSION HOUSE, MT. CARBON.
Mr. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill
TUSCARORA HOTEL.
Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscaro a P. O., Schuylkill county.
MANSION HOUSE.
W. F. Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county.
MOUNT CARMEL HOUSE.
Charles Culp, Mount Carmel P. O., Northumberland co
WHITE HOUSE.
F. Mayer, Reading P. O., Berks county.
ANDALUSIA HALL.
Henry Wa ver, Reading P. O., Berks county.
CENTRAL AVENUE HALL.
G. D. Dav Reading P. O., Berks county.
SPRING MILL HEIGHTS.
Jacob H. Br ish Conshohocken P. O., Montgomery co.
BOYERTOWN SEMINARY.
L. M. Koon Boyertown P. O., Berks county.
LITIZ SPRINGS.
George F. Greider, Litiz P. O., Lancaster county.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL.
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL, LEBANON COUNTY.
Wm. Lerch, Pine Grove P. O., Schuylkill county.
EPHRATA SPRINGS.
John Frederick, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster county.
PERKIOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL.
Davis Longaker, Collegeville P. O., Montgomery co.
PROSPECT TERRACE.
Dr. James Palmer, Collegeville P. O., Montgomery c
DOUTY HOUSE.
George S. Burr, Shamokin, Northumberland county.

Excursion Tickets will be sold at Philadelphia to and from above points at reduced rates, good for same day issued, and on Saturdays good until the following Monday. 6 25 2m]

BENTZ HOUSE,

Nos. 17 and 19 EAST MAIN STREET,

CARLISLE, PENNA.

The attention of the travelling community, and persons seeking a quiet summer resort, are called to this first-class Hotel, new and handsomely furnished throughout, with all the modern conveniences.

Terms for summer boarders $6 to $10 per week.

6 1 2m GEORGE Z. BENTZ, Proprietor.

KITTATINNY HOUSE,

DELAWARE WATER GAP.

This delightful summer resort is now open, and much improved. Trains leave Kensington 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Arrive at the Gap in less than five hours.

6 25 stuthim* WM. A. BRODHEAD & SONS.

LAKE GEORGE—LAKE HOUSE, CALDwell, N. Y.—Best of accommodations for families and gentlemen.

Board per day, $2 50; from June 1 to July 1, $14 per week; for the season, $14 to $17 50, according to room; for the months of July and August, $17 50; August, $21.

Open from June 1 to October 20. Address

6 6 2m H. J. ROCKWELL.

CHITTENANGO.
WHITE SULPHER SPRINGS,
Madison county, N. Y.

First-class Hotel, with every requisite.

Drawing-room and sleeping-cars from New York city, via Hudson River Railroad, at 8 A. M. and 6 P. M., without change. Send for circular. 6 6 2m

BEESLEY'S POINT HOTEL, CAPE MAY CO., N. J.,

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE COAL TRADE.

The Scranton Sale—The Demurrage Clause—The General Council of the W. B. A.—The Chinaman—Quotations, etc.

The monthly Scranton sale, the 84th, of 80,000 tons, was held in New York on Wednesday. The attendance was large and the bidding brisk. There was a general advance in prices. The following abstract of the sale we copy from Saward's Circular:

"Lump opened at $4, advanced to $4·07½, sold down to $4·06¼, and closed at that price, 1000 tons selling at $4·06½.

"Steamboat was in good demand, and passed off rapidly, selling at $4·15 for the entire quantity.

"Broken opened at $4·07½, sold up to $4·65, became a trifle weaker, and declined to $4·62½, but afterward rallying closed at $4·67½.

"Egg opened with 1100 tons, selling at $4·70, a break to $4·67½ took place, and 900 tons sold at $4·65, then rallied to $4·67½, closing stiff at that.

"Stone coal was in brisk request, opened at $5·10, sold up to $5·25, and fell off to $5·20½, closing at $5·22½.

"Chesnut sold well, passing off in large lots, opening at $4·30, rapidly advanced to $4·35, closing at $4·30, with about 7000 tons selling at $4·32½, the price fluctuating throughout between $4·30 and $4·35."

The following is a tabular statement of prices, with the amounts sold, and also the rates and quantity of the last month's sale:—June 29, 11,000 tons lump, $4@4·07½; 12,000 steamboat, $4·15; 15,000 broken, $4·57½@4·67½; 10,000 egg, $4·65@4·70; 20,000 stove, $5·10@5·25; 12,000 chesnut, $4·30@4·35. May 25, 10,000 tons lump, $4·07½@4·20; 12,000 steamboat, $4·12½@4·20; 15,000 broken, $4·25@4·37½; 11,000 egg, $4·60@4·62½; 20,000 stove, 5@5·12½; 12,000 chesnut, $4·20@4·27½.

It is said that an attempt is to be made to introduce the same bill of lading at New York that has been in force at Philadelphia during the past season, giving demurrage to vessels at Eastern ports of 8c. per ton per day, after twenty-four hours detention, for each hundred tons of cargo.

Of this subject a Boston firm, in a private letter, makes the following mention:—

"The New York coals are fast supplanting those coming from Philadelphia to this market, because of the uncertainty of the supply where strikes are so frequent and long continued as in Schuylkill county, and where the cost is rendered so uncertain by reason of changes in tolls and freights, and especially by the demurrage clause in the bill of lading used by the Philadelphia shippers, and last, though not least, because of the faulty preparations of Schuylkill coals. We believe all the disadvantage under which we now labor can be greatly modified, if not entirely removed, and trust the subject may continue to receive the attention it so much deserves."

To which all that can be added is, "He that hath ears to hear, let him hear."

A private meeting of the General Council of the Workingmen's Beneficial Association was held at Centralia on Tuesday last. It is reported that the following terms on which work would be resumed were adopted and referred to the operators, who, it was thought, would accept them:—Eight hours to be considered a day's work for laborers, who were to be paid by the hour, with a proportionate reduction in the rates of wages, and the miners to accept a reduction of 20 per cent. on the basis of 1869 ($3 per ton at Port Carbon). This resolution was intended to control the men in all the coal regions governed by the W. B. A. It was thought that should the terms be accepted by the operators, work would be resumed about July 6. The only trouble is that it is not yet quite certain that such a resolution has been passed by the council.

At a meeting of the Schuylkill county members of the W. B. A., held last week, it was resolved to join politics with the present issue, and nominate a workingman's ticket for the fall election, at a convention to be held in Mahanoy City on July 19.

The New York *Herald* opens a new idea when it proposes to use the coming Chinaman as a miner, for which profession he would be particularly adapted on account of the little skill necessary and his carelessness to general comfort or condition of life while earning his little money. The price now paid for mining is that of skilled labor, which it is not, and this has to be paid because of the undesirableness of the situation.

It is thought that John will not object to damp and dangerous mines, and so will not charge more for his work than for stone breaking or other manual labor above ground. But perhaps, should he be inducted into this new sphere, he too might become impregnated with the spirit of the place, might become connected with trade unions, might be engaged in the perennial fights and unending drunks, might be posting up "coffin notices," and end up with cutting off heads and pigtails in his own native manner, which last state might be worse than the first.

But even with all these possible evils, should his advent put an end to the great blow and little work at present in vogue, which is only to the interest of the speculator or like personages, we say decidedly put him into the mines. Some little difficulty might be experienced, however, in getting him there on account of opposition from present occupants. Not only would there be opposition in council, equal, to any dispute in any place on the colored question, but bloodshed would undoubtedly follow. The mining class is undoubtedly the most able of any to resist by these means the encroachments of aliens upon their birthright.

At Mauch Chunk during the past week, there were transported over both the railroads and canal 116,409 10 tons, against 100,971 09 tons the week previous—an increase of 15,438 01 tons, and an increase over the corresponding week last year of 17,056 05 tons.

The following are the current rates of freights from Port Richmond for the week ending July 1:—Bath, $2; Portland, $2; Rockport, $2·25; Portsmouth, $2·15; Boston, $2@2·05; Chelsea, $2; Charlestown, $2; Fair Haven, $1·75; Fall River, $1·75; Gloucester, $2·20; Lynn and dis, $2·20; Medford, $2·40; Newburyport, $2·15; Neponset, $2; New Bedford, $1·75; Roxbury, $2·20; Somerset, $1·75; Weymouth, $2; Newport, $1·75; Providence, $1·75; Allen's Point and tow, $1·75; Norwich, $1·75; New London, $1·75; New York, $1·20@1·30; Richmond, $1·25; Wilmington, N. C., $1·50. From Baltimore:—Philadelphia, $1@1·05; New York, $1·85.

Prices of coal by the cargo are unchanged.

A NEW CLOTH HOUSE.—A new building has just been completed at the northwest corner of Ninth and Market streets, which was opened to the public for the first time yesterday, as a first-class wholesale and retail cloth-house. This store, lately fitted up throughout and entirely remodelled at a great expense, is now one of the finest stores in Philadelphia, and the firm occupying it now propose to do the finest business of any in the city. The arrangements for the business are the most complete that could be made. The firm is known as William T. Snodgrass & Co., formerly doing business at No. 34 South Second street. This firm is the oldest established of the combined wholesale and retail clothhouses in the city. They have purchased the entire building where they are now located, and have made the necessary alterations at great expense. The alterations have been going on for some seven months past, and the entire cost was $106,000. The dimensions of the first floor are twenty-eight by one hundred and twelve feet, and the basement, which through the entire length and breadth is furnished with the expensive Hyatt light, is forty-four by one hundred and twelve feet. The full importations of this house, which will be in the store in a few days, cannot be surpassed by any house in the country. The old situation in South Second street has been abandoned on account of poorer accommodations, and the westward progress of trade, which it is proposed to meet. This old store is now closed, and the active business is centred at Ninth and Market streets, which place was opened July 1. The public is assured that nothing will be wanting on the part of the firm to furnish every variety of fabrics relating to the business. Both wholesale and retail purchasers will find equal accommodations at this establishment.

THE MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL REPORT.—The following is the weekly report of the Municipal Hospitals:—

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 2, 1870.—Municipal Hospital, J. Howard Taylor, M. D.

Remaining Saturday, June 25		155
Received since, relapsing fever	33	
" " other diseases	7	40
Total		195
Discharged, relapsing fever	36	
" other diseases	8	
Died, relapsing fever	5	
" other diseases	1	50
Remaining this date		145

Published by order of the Board of Health.
JOHN E. ADDICKS, Health Officer.

AN INTERESTING RELIC—A FAC-SIMILE OF OLD INDEPENDENCE BELL PRESENTED TO MAYOR FOX.—Yesterday Mayor Fox had presented to him by Joseph Bernard, bell and brass founder, No. 120 N. Sixth street, a bell, a fac simile of the old Independence bell now in Independence Hall. The gift is the size of an ordinary dinner bell, or a little larger, and is a cherished relic, from the fact that it was made out of the filings taken from the old bell. Mr. Bernard obtained sufficient metal from the old bell at the time he repaired it to make three small ones, one of which was sent to Henry Clay, the other is in the possession of the Historical Society, and the third was presented to the Mayor yesterday, as above stated.

A NEW SITUATION.—On Tuesday next the work of demolishing the old Fifth District Station House, Fifteenth and Locust streets, will be commenced. To-day the officers of the district will take possession of the old Pritchett mansion, Eighth and South streets, and will occupy it until the new house is built. As there are spacious grounds connected with the mansion, it is the intention of the authorities to run in all vagrants on Saturday nights, in order to keep them off the streets on Sundays.

FOURTH OF JULY.

How the Day will be Celebrated in This City—The Old Soldiers—The Temperance Mass Meetings—The Minority Republicans—The Athletic-Mutual Base Ball Match—The Various Excursions, etc. etc. etc.

For years past but little attention has been paid by the municipal authorities to a proper celebration of Independence Day, and nothing whatever has been done this year. An attempt was made to obtain an appropriation to defray the expenses of a military parade, but our City Fathers did not even allow the measure to come before them, so that all displays that are made will be done at the expense of individuals.

The programme for the day will be about as follows:—

The surviving soldiers of 1812 will hold their usual meeting in the morning, at which the Declaration of Independence will be read, and a series of resolutions adopted.

At 2 o'clock P. M. the prominent Republicans in Congressional districts where the Democracy are in the majority will meet at the Girard House for the purpose of protesting against the present manner in which the national patronage is distributed in their districts. It will be remembered in this connection that on the incoming of the present administration an arrangement was made at Washington by which Republican members of the House of Representatives were given the power of making the appointments in their own districts, but that on Senators Cameron and Scott was bestowed the privilege of selecting the appointees in districts represented by Democrats. The way in which this patronage has been distributed has given offense to some of the representative Republicans in those districts. Hence the above meeting.

At 3·30 o'clock P. M. a grand mass meeting will be held in Independence Square, under the auspices of the Temperance Blessing, an institution which has accomplished great good in this city. The assemblage will be addressed by United States Senator Pomeroy, ex-Governor Pollock, Rev. J. L. Withrow, Rev. H.A. Cleveland, and others. Professor Adams will recite a poem written for the occasion by John Hickey. Colonel William H. Maurice will recite the Declaration of Independence.

In the afternoon, the first of a series of matches for the championship of the United States will be played between the Athletic Base Ball Club of this city and the Mutuals of New York. The game will come off on the Athletic grounds, at Seventeenth and Columbia avenue.

At the Union League the Declaration of Independence will be read, and in the evening a display of fireworks will be given under the direction of Professor Samuel Jackson.

In the afternoon, the temperance people of Germantown and vicinity will celebrate the day by a mass meeting at Hunting Park, permission having been granted by City Councils for the purpose.

Another Temperance jubilee and picnic will be held at Angora, on the line of the Media Railroad, at which eminent speakers will be present.

The Germantown Caledonian Club will spend the day at Oakdale Park. The grand Scottish games which will be given are open to all. $200 in prizes will be awarded to the champions of each feat.

The Winona Base Ball Club will give their second annual excursion at Paoli Grove, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Trains every few hours for the grounds.

A festival in aid of the Church of our Lady of Consolation, at Chesnut Hill, will be held at Cedar Grove. The Declaration of Independence will be read by S. E. Megargee, Esq., and an oration delivered by Very Rev. Dr. Moriarty.

The members and friends of Crozerville M. E. Church will take a trip to Atlantic City.

In addition to the above-named proceedings, in which our citizens will participate, hundreds will take advantage of the holiday and spend the day in the country. The facilities for thus passing the day are numerous, and the different lines of steamboats and railway cars present inviting inducements. Trains leave at almost every hour on the Camden and Atlantic, Cape May, Pennsylvania Central, Reading, North Pennsylvania, Philadelphia and Trenton, Camden and Amboy, Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown, Media, and Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore roads, along each of which are many delightful spots. Then there are the various river boats plying between this city and the almost innumerable suburban retreats which line the Delaware and Schuylkill.

Mayor Fox, as have done his predecessors for years back, has issued the notice directing the policemen to enforce the ordinance against the use of firecrackers, etc., and we expect that, as under previous mayors, the order will be disregarded.

Anticipating the usual number of fires, Chief Engineer Downey has addressed a communication to the various fire companies in the city, requesting them to attend fires only in their immediate neighborhood on Monday next, the Fourth of July. As a large number of alarms of fire are sounded on that day, many of the sections of the city are left unprotected by the absence of their companies at the alarm first given.

THE NEW ORLEANS FIREMEN.

Their Movements To-day.

The visitors from New Orleans are being handsomely entertained by our firemen. This morning a number of omnibusses and ambulances were provided for them, and they started off for a visit to the Mint, Navy Yard, League Island and the Park, stopping to partake of luncheon at several places.

The firemen of New Orleans have long been noted as extremely fast runners, especially these two companies. As many of our readers may not be aware of the style in which firemen's races are run in New Orleans, and as the Mechanic and Hope boys will run during their visit, a description may be here given of their mode of racing. Twenty-five or thirty men, with one officer, as the arrangements may call for, start from the half-mile post on a well-made race track, with a medium sized hand engine, with suction in positio, and with fifty feet of hose on the reel. A running start is taken. Near the judges' stand is placed a box of water, where the engine, on its arrival, is backed, suction fixed, brakes manned and water forced through the hose, the engine not to be touched by any person who did not start from the half-mile post with it. During the summer of 1869 No. 6 participated in these contests and succeeded in reducing the time from 3·04 to 2·41½. At the State fair in the spring of the same year they did a mile under the same conditions in six minutes and thirty seconds, and at a base ball festival in September a quarter of a mile in one minute and eight seconds. The hook and ladder companies have similar races, twenty-five men taking a fully equipped truck, with six ladders, hooks, axes, etc., run the half mile, halt, strip the truck, elevate all the ladders against a building, including the four-story one, with hooks and axes on the ground, ready for action. This was done by Hope, No. 3, in a trifle over four minutes.

Our visitors will not be likely to make this time during their stay with us, as the fatigue of travel, change of climate, new track, and other obstacles will stand in the way.

To-morrow they go to Atlantic City, as the guests of the Hibernia Engine Company.

THE MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon today was 414, being an excess of 104 over those of last week, and 52 more than the corresponding period of last year. Of these, 189 were adults; 225 were minors; 316 were born in the United States; 98 were foreign; 35 were people of color; and 19 were from the country. Of this number, 48 died of consumption of the lungs; 5 of disease of the heart; 21 of marasmus; 10 of old age; 14 of typhoid fever; 27 of convulsions; 23 of scarlet fever; 10 of inflammation of the lungs; and 18 of relapsing fever.

The deaths were divided as follows among the different wards:—

Wards.		Wards.	
First	13	Sixteenth	9
Second	24	Seventeenth	14
Third	13	Eighteenth	13
Fourth	22	Nineteenth	40
Fifth	18	Twentieth	31
Sixth	8	Twenty-first	8
Seventh	21	Twenty-second	12
Eighth	6	Twenty-third	11
Ninth	7	Twenty-fourth	17
Tenth	7	Twenth-fifth	3
Eleventh	7	Twenth-sixth	21
Twelfth	4	Twenty-seventh	22
Thirteenth	9	Twenty-eighth	9
Fourteenth	4	Unknown	19
Fifteenth	22		
Total			414

FIRE MATTERS.—Messrs. Hanna and Nichols, of Common Council, members of the Committee on Trusts and Fire, last night visited the houses of the Niagara Hose and Franklin Engine Companies for the purpose of settling the disputes now existing between them. A special meeting of both companies had been called and there was a very full attendance. Messrs. Hanna and Nichols were both well received, they made lengthy speeches, explained the matter fully, and gave the companies to understand that the last offense would be overlooked, but in case they are again reported they will most assuredly be disbanded. It is hoped that the visit will have a salutary effect.

RICH AND FOOLISH.—A son of the Emerald Isle, just from the Pacific slope, named Jas. Dugan, was yesterday found at Twenty-fourth and Coates streets roaming around intoxicated. James was taken to the Schuylkill Harbor Police Station, and on being searched he was found to possess $700 in $20 gold pieces and $17·20 in silver and currency. On sobering up, James stated that he was on his way to the "ould sod."

PLAYING POLICEMAN.—Henry Williams, alias George Elliott, was arrested by Lieutenant Flaherty at Broad and Sansom streets last evening, for palming himself off as a police sergeant. He will have a hearing at the Central Station to-day.

OBITUARY.—Charles Humphreys, Esq., died on Tuesday last, at his residence in Thirteenth near Locust street, aged seventy-five years. He commenced his mercantile career at Middletown, Pennsylvania. A few years later he became one of the firm of Humphreys & Carlisle, located at Walnut street wharf on the Schuylkill. At a later period this firm was changed Dutilh & Humpreys, who became proprietors of the Union Transportation Line between this city and the West. Their business was very large, and they were a leading house up to about 1852, when the Pennsylvania Railroad Company purchased the equipment of all the transportation lines. In 1853 he made, with C. J. Hoffman and John B. Koons, a copartnership, under the firm of Humphreys, Hoffman & Koons, in the flour and grain commission business. In 1856 this firm was changed to Humphreys, Hoffman & Wright, which was in a few years changed to Humphreys & Hoffman. In 1856 Mr. Humphreys retired from active business pursuits, and the firm was changed to Hoffman & Kennedy, which has continued until the present time.

THE ODD FELLOWS of Northwestern Pennsylvania will have a grand celebration at Meadville, July 4. Addresses are to be delivered by Vice-President Colfax and also by Past Grand Master John W. Stokes.

MEXICO.

The Last Hours of the Congress—The President's Speech—American vs Mexican Claims.

MEXICO CITY, June 8.—The Congress of Mexico closed its session on the 31st of May late in the evening, a multitude of business having been crowded into the last moments, most of which was abandoned unfinished. The important question of finances was not fully considered this session by that representative body, and as a result we have the anomaly of an attempt to keep up a government with a bankrupt treasury, and without ample provision being made for the expenditures which are indispensable for the preservation of a semblance of order.

With reference to Mexico and the United States, it appears from the press of the capital that the Lower California question (the Leese grant) is being again revived, and the supposed anxiety of Richard Schell, General John A. Logan, August Belmont, General B. F. Butler and the other officers of the Lower California Company to gobble up the above mentioned peninsula is creating not a little excitement, especially among the ignorant, who have not read the grant. The persons who are stirring up the matter are enemies of the present government and have resorted to all kinds of misrepresentations.

The following is the address made on the closing of Congress:—

PRESIDENT JUAREZ TO THE CITIZEN DEPUTIES:—I congratulate you, because at the close of the second period of your ordinary session we see, with great satisfaction, that each day the important work of insuring peace and establishing the regular practice of our free institutions is more and more advanced. The remainder of the revolutionists in San Luis and Zacatecas having been unceasingly pursued only small bands remain, which cannot be long in disappearing. They do not occupy any city, nor do they prevent the authorities in all the States from performing their duty. For this reason the Executive has continued to enjoy the greatest support both in the good sentiment of public opinion, in the active cooperation of the authorities of the States and in the loyal services of the national army. Quickly and energetically were some bands of evil-doers disposed of which were raised in the spirit of that revolution. The painful but absolute necessity caused the law against robbers and kidnappers, which Congress has thought best to prolong for a year, seeing the salutary results which it has produced and the just spirit with which it has been enforced, in order to give security to person and property, which is the first duty of every society. The several subjects upon which Congress has been occupied in these sessions are of grave interest and should be very beneficial for the future. Besides preferringly investigating and voting for the appropriation bill, thus fulfilling the constitutional rule, Congress has considered some projects of greater importance, which will be very useful in developing the elements of wealth, and has also continued the examination of the tariff of the custom house, wishing to make in it the modifications most convenient to encourage commerce. The discussion upon some of the constitutional reforms initated by the Executive has been worthy of the character and illustriousness of the representatives of the people, by elevated political designs, by their profound study of those grave questions and by their impartial and exquisite spirit. The opinions and votes which have already been given in Congress establish a perfect confidence that the representatives of the people, even with the sacrifice of dedicating especially their labor to this important subject, will be worthily carried to a speedy and proper termination in order to perfect and consolidate our institutions. I shall be very glad to welcome you, citizen deputies, when you return to occupy yourselves, with wisdom and patriotism, to procure the greatest good and prosperity for the republic.

It is rumored here that the sum of the claims of American citizens against the United States of Mexico exceed those of Mexican citizens against the United States of America by several millions, and that in consequence there are ample reasons for alarm in view of possible results. In the absence of positive data no value should be attributed to rumors, although it is said that in consequence of the doubtful view of the future the Government of Mexico is anxious to open relations with the European nations, in order to create a diversion or a conflict of interests when the moment of the settlement of the claims shall arrive. It is even said that several persons prominent in the Government have recently sought interviews with various prominent citizens of European nations, for the purpose of consulting as to the best and most delicate method of initiating measures for the renewal of relations with European powers. How much truth there is in these rumors will certainly appear at no distant day. Mr. Mariscal, the Mexican Minister, is expected to return to Washington via Havana, taking the French steamer of the 13th from Vera Cruz. He should reach New York about the 25th or 26th of June. His health is very much improved by his trip to Mexico. The engineer of the Tehuantepec Railroad is expected to make the review of the line of the road by the latter part of this month, and to reach Mexico on his return the first week in July.

DIED.

(For additional Deaths see fifth page.)

WELCH.—On the morning of the 2d instant, HENRIETTA RACHEL JACKSON, daughter of the late Robert Armstrong, of Nashville, Tennessee, and wife of A. Welch, of Chesnut Hill.

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It is a sure remedy for mosquito bites, and is the best of all Toilet Soaps. Sold by Druggists generally.
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6 30 thstu15trp No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE MANAYUNK BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. 7 2 s6m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN APplication will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, of the SAVINGS AND DEPOSIT BANK OF MANAYUNK, to be located in the Twenty-third ward of Philadelphia, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one hundred thousand dollars. 7 2 s6m

MEDICAL.

The Era of Revolutions.

If the jog-trot slaves of precedent and routine who flourished a century ago could now revisit the scenes of their former labors, how completely they would be taken aback by the wholesome innovations which modern skill, knowledge, and enterprise have made upon their musty precepts and purblind practices! In medicine, especially, we have got entirely out of the old worn-out grooves, and taken a new and more philosophical road to health.

The German School of Medical Chemistry is perhaps the most progressive and successful. It has repudiated the stereotyped potions of the past, and substituted in their stead a new class of alteratives and restoratives capable, it would seem, of working wonders. Prominent, perhaps foremost, among these stand the well-known household remedies—

HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,
HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN TONIC,
AND
HOOFLAND'S
PODOPHYLLIN PILLS.

They are the Greatest Known Remedies

For Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, Jaundice, Disease of the Kidneys, Eruptions of the Skin, and all diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

These medicines have acquired a reputation exceeded by none, and when we see such names as those of Chief Justice Thompson, ex-Chief Justice Woodward, Justice Sharswood, Mayor Rogers, of Buffalo, New York, together with those of the leading clergy of the country, and prominent statesmen and citizens, appended to strong testimonials in favor of these popular preparations, we recognize the evidence thus volunteered as unimpeachable and conclusive. Such men do not give their sanction and approval to articles which they do not KNOW to be of sterling excellence, and therefore when they state through the columns of the press that HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS is a valuable medicine in cases of indigestion and Dyspepsia, "of great benefit in cases of Debility and want of Nervous action," and "a safe and valuable preparation for General Debility and Liver Complaint," we feel assured that they speak from actual EXPERIENCE and OBSERVATION, and with a due sense of the weight of their influence and of the words they employ.

The testimony in relation to the TONIC, which contains a stimulating element emitted in the Bitters, is equally satisfactory.

Hoofland's German Tonic

Was compounded for those not inclined to extreme bitters, and is intended for use in cases when some alcoholic stimulant is required in connection with the Tonic properties of the Bitters. Each bottle of the Tonic contains one bottle of the Bitters, combined with pure SANTA CRUZ RUM, and flavored in such a manner that the extreme bitterness of the Bitters is overcome, forming a preparation highly agreeable and pleasant to the palate, and containing the medicinal virtues of the Bitters. The price of the Tonic is $1·50 per bottle, which many persons think too high. They must take into consideration that the stimulant used is guaranteed to be of a pure quality. A poor article could be furnished at a cheaper price, but is it not better to pay a little more and have a good article? A medicinal preparation should contain none but the best ingredients, and they who expect to obtain a cheap compound and be benefited will most certainly be deceived.

Hoofland's Podophyllin Pill

Is also highly extolled and pronounced to be the most efficient cathartic known to the Medical World. Being composed of the ACTIVE PRINCIPLE of Mandrake, in combination with other effective ingredients, they act more powerfully upon the Liver and secretive Organs than any other Pills. Their operation is free from griping or nausea.

Two Pills a Dose.

It does not require a handful of them to produce the desired effect. From personal experience and otherwise, we have no hesitation in saying that, taken in connection with the Bitters and Tonic, they will speedily cure the most severe and long-standing cases of Liver Complaints, Constipation, or any other derangements of the organs of digestion.

The Pills will Purify the Blood, will thoroughly cleanse the Liver of all unhealthy impurities, and relieve the Stomach and Bowels, while the Bitters or Tonic strengthens and adds new life to the entire system, enables the Stomach to digest the food, and transforms the sickly, emaciated, weak, and feeble body into one of health, strength, and vigor.

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FOURTH EDITION

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

President in New England.

The Proceedings of Congress.

The Mississippi Boat Race.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM THE WEST.

The Mississippi Race.

MEMPHIS, July 2.—Excitement in regard to the race is increasing hourly, and betting is very heavy, with little odds in favor of either. Experienced steamboatmen claim that the Natchez has great advantage in the river hence to Cairo. As there is no telegraph office between here and Vicksburg except Helena, and they will not probably reach there before 4 o'clock, nothing can be learned. Several boats will leave here at 4 o'clock with excursion parties to meet them. Ample arrangements have been made here for coaling. Tugs will be stationed in the middle of the river at 8 o'clock, with barges to supply them without having to stop.

The McCoole-Allen Fight.

ST. LOUIS, July 2.—Two attempts to deposit the second $500 in the McCoole-Allen fight failed, in consequence of some misunderstanding. Roach, the representative of Allen, yesterday claimed the money already deposited, $1000. Many here consider the fight off.

Heavy Robbery.

J. S. Martin, a cattle-dealer, of Texas, was robbed on the steamer Olive Branch on Thursday of about $5000 in drafts and $1600 in currency.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The President's "Fourth."

HARTFORD, July 2.—People are thronging to the depot to greet the President, who is expected to arrive shortly after 3 P. M. by a special train. Flags are flying everywhere, and he will be cordially received, but there will be no formal demonstration of welcome until later in the day. Immediately on the arrival of the train, the President will go to Governor Jewell's house, and will dine privately there.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Indian Appropriation Bill.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The House agreed to a second conference on the Indian Appropriation bill, and Messrs. Sargent, Niblack, and Paine were appointed.

The Pat. Woods Case.

The House refused to allow Mr. Merrick, counsel for Pat. Woods, who is under arrest of the House for an assault upon Mr. Porter, of Virginia, to appear at the bar of the House and argue the case.

The Louisiana case of Darrall, against Bailey was then taken up.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

Continued from Second Edition.

Mr. Johnson argued that our country was mainly indebted for its present size, wealth, and population to the foreign element; that our greatness had received its great impulse from that force. But for the foreign element we would have been where we were in 1825 or 1830. We would have had no Pacific Railroad nor other great enterprises.

House.

Continued from the Second Edition.

Mr. Myers withdrew the motion for the present, with the understanding that he would renew it on another occasion hereafter.

Mr. Jenckes, from the conference committee on the bill to revise, consolidate, and amend the Patent and Copyright laws, made a report which was agreed to.

The Speaker informed the House that the Indian Appropriation bill had been returned from the Senate, with a request for further conference, the conferees of the two houses having failed to agree.

Mr. Sawyer, one of the House conferees, stated the grounds of difference between the two houses.

The Senate, he said, insisted upon specific appropriations under the treaties made since July, 1867, and that these treaties be recognized as the supreme law of the land. It claimed the exclusive right of determining the propriety of making a treaty, the terms of such treaty, and with whom it might properly be made, and that its action was not open to the criticism or control of the legislative power. The Senate conferees however, had offered to put a clause in the bill authorizing the President to use the money for any other purpose than those named in treaties in his discretion, but with the consent of the Indians. The House conferees had refused to insert in the bill anything which could be taken as a ratification of consent to any Indian treaty made since July 20, 1867, contending that the roving, irresponsible bands of Indians are not independent nations with whom treaties can possibly be made. That the practice of so regarding and treating them had been fruitful of frauds on the Government and injurious to the Indians.

That the new treaties for which the House had steady refused appropriations involved an expenditure of $70,000,000 at least, and that to concede the demand of the Senate conferees would be to admit that that sum, and any amount whatever, could be taken from the Treasury without the consent of the people's representatives, either as to the amount or to the use to which it should be applied; that the objects for which the money was to be used under the treaties were in a great measure fantastic and useless; that the recent Indian delegation had denounced those treaties as a fraud and surprise on the Indians, and that the Government had paid no respect to them, so far as they conferred or confirmed hunting privileges on the Indians as a last hope of agreement, and with the desire of preventing an Indian war, and securing the comfort and civilization of the Indians. The House conference had proposed to appropriate the full amount which the Senate had inserted in a great hurry, and to leave to the Executive the duty and responsibility of expending the money. This offer of compromise was made because the conference considered the question one not of money but of principle. The Senate conference, however, refused to agree to this proposition. Mr. Beck insisted on the right of the house to say whether it would appropriate money to carry out treaties, and declared that he never would consent to any such proposition as that the Senate had a right to make a treaty with a hundred Indians, any one of whom might be hung for stealing a cow, and pay them a hundred millions for the Territory of Colorado.

Mr. Lawrence gave three reasons why in his judgment the House was not bound to carry out the Indian treaties made in pursuance of the act of July. First. Because by the express terms of that act Congress reserved to itself the right to determine what lands should be set apart for reservations to the Indians, and therefore no treaty could be made binding Congress to appropriate money until these reservations had been expressly approved by Congress.

Second. That money cannot be appropriated from the Treasury except in pursuance of law, that is, a law enacted by both houses, and approved by the President, and that a treaty is no such law.

Third. That the Indian tribes are not independent nations, in the sense of international law, capable of making treaties that can bind them or the United States.

Mr. Washburn (Wis.) asked Mr. Lawrence whether the House had any right to refuse making appropriations to carry out these treaties.

PERSONAL.

PENSIONS, PENSIONS.—ALL WOUNDED or disabled SOLDIERS, also the widows, children under sixteen, or dependent mothers and fathers of those who died in the service, or since discharge, of disease contracted in the service, who have not yet claimed a pension, should apply at once to R. HERST S. LEAGUE & CO., General Claim Office, No. 125 S. SEVENTH street. To secure back pension, claims must be made within five years from date of discharge or date of death. Long-standing or rejected claims promptly settled.

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Interest from Investments, '69	114,696 74
	$2,106,534 19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386 84

Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,690
Loans on Collateral Security	32,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	321,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
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